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Major General MOHAMED SIAD BARRE, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, Leaves Pyongyang after Paying State Visit to Our Country at the Invitation of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shakes hands with President Mohamed Siad Barre who is leaving Pyongyang after concluding the itinerary of his state visit to our country

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, who had been on a state visit to our country at the invitation of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on May 24 by special plane after successfully concluding his itinerary.

The entourage of President Mohamed Siad Barre left with him.

A large crowd turned out to the airport to see off the friendship mission of the fraternal Somali people.

Respectfully placed at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, and a portrait of President Mohamed Siad Barre, the outstanding Leader of the Somali people and a close friend of our people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived at the airport together with President Mohamed Siad Barre amid the loud strains of welcome music and the cheers of *manse* (hurrah) shaking the earth.

Present at the airport were Comrades Kim Il, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Chong Jun Taek and Li Gun Mo; and Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Dok, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; and Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly.

A farewell ceremony was held at the airport.

When the farewell ceremony was over, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and President Mohamed Siad Barre firmly shook hands and warmly embraced each other.

At 11:30 a.m., the special plane carrying the guests took off. The airport was overflowing with the strong feelings of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Korean and Somali peoples which have been welded indestructibly in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for creation of a new life and further strengthened and developed through the state visit of President Mohamed Siad Barre to our country.

Kwak Chol Su, DPRK Ambassador to the SDR, and Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry, accompanied the guests to see them off.

The state visit to our country by Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the SDR, made a great contribution to developing onto a new higher plane the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Korean and Somali peoples.

During his stay in our country, President Mohamed Siad Barre attended varied functions held in his honour and inspected factories, enterprises and cultural institutions in different parts of our country.

Pyongyang City Mass Meeting

A grand Pyongyang city mass meeting welcoming President Mohamed Siad Barre was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on May 20.

Respectfully placed on the background of the platform of the meeting were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people and a great Marxist-Leninist, and a portrait of President Mohamed Siad Barre, the outstanding Leader of the Somali people and a close friend of our people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was present at the mass meeting.

When he appeared on the platform in company with President Mohamed Siad Barre, a close friend of our people, amid the resounding welcome music, the entire attendants of the meeting rose to their feet and warmly greeted the fatherly Leader and the goodwill envoy of the Somali people with stormy cheers of *manse* and thunderous applause that rocked the hall.

At the meeting Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, made a welcome speech.

After concluding his speech, he presented President Mohamed Siad Barre with a silk banner in the name of the meeting.

Then, President Mohamed Siad Barre took the floor amid the enthusiastic ovation of the masses.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with President Mohamed Siad Barre when he returned to his seat after finishing his speech.

Welcome Performance by Students and Children's Art Circles

A combined performance of art circles of students and children was given on the evening of May 20 at the Theatre of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace in honour of President Mohamed Siad Barre.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the performance together with the guests.

After the performance, President Mohamed Siad Barre, in company with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, mounted the stage amidst the hall-shaking, loud acclamations and presented a basket of flowers to the young art circle members in congratulation of their successful performance, and posed for a photograph with them.

Motion Pictures Shown

On May 21, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presented a documentary, "Somalia Which Has Risen Up in the Building of a New Society," produced by the Korean Documentary Film Studio, to President Mohamed Siad Barre and saw with him and other Somali guests the documentary and a Korean feature film "A Flower Girl."

Inspection of Co-op Farm and Factory

President Mohamed Siad Barre and his party inspected on May 21 the Kiyang Irrigation System, the Chollima Chongsan Cooperative Farm and the Kangso Knitwear Mill.

The guests were accompanied by First Vice-Premier Kim Il.

A Visit to Sariwon City

President Mohamed Siad Barre visited on May 22 the City of Sariwon, a southward gateway to Pyongyang.

He was accompanied by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

That day, the city bustled like on a jolly holiday.

The portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, and President Mohamed Siad Barre, the outstanding Leader of the Somali people and a close friend of our people, were respectfully put up at the main street decorated in festive colours and at the entrance of the city, where welcome arches stood. More than 100,000 people who lined up all along the route enthusiastically welcomed the honoured guests from Somalia.

A grand Sariwon city mass meeting was held at the central plaza to welcome Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was present at the meeting.

Han Ji Sop, Chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee, made a welcome speech at the meeting.

Then, President Mohamed Siad Barre made a speech amid the fervent cheers of the crowds.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exchanged firm handshakes with President Mohamed Siad Barre when the latter came back to his seat after concluding his speech.

On the same day, President Mohamed Siad Barre and his party paid a visit to the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung inspected the iron works with the guests.

Also, the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet in honour of President Mohamed Siad Barre.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was present at the banquet.

The banquet was addressed by Li Yong Ik, Chief Secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and President Mohamed Siad Barre.

Reception of Diplomatic Representatives in Our Country

President Mohamed Siad Barre received on May 21 Yassir Fara, Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic, Ahmed Ibrahim Adel, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Baligh Fadil Mahmood, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq, and on May 24 Seng Chongkal, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in our country.

President Mohamed Siad Barre had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Orders and Medals Awarded

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded orders and medals of the DPRK to Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, and his entourage.

A ceremony for awarding the orders and medals was held in Pyongyang on May 23.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conferred the Order of National Flag First Class of the DPRK on President Mohamed Siad Barre.

Then, Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, awarded the Order of National Flag Second Class, the Order of National Flag Third Class and Merit Medals to the suite members of President Mohamed Siad Barre.

Banquet

President Mohamed Siad Barre gave a grand banquet for the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on May 23.

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared in the banquet hall, conducted by President Mohamed Siad Barre, amid the loud welcome music the attendants all rose from their seats and warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

At the banquet, speeches were delivered by President Mohamed Siad Barre and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the sentiments of fraternal friendship.

Inspection of Korean Revolution Museum

Some of the suite members of President Mohamed Siad Barre inspected on May 23 the Korean Revolution Museum, an immortal great monument of the Korean revolution and the seat of revolutionary education.

The guests laid a basket of flowers before the statue of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and they had a picture taken there.

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation Signed

An agreement on the economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Somali Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang on May 23.

According to the agreement, the DPRK renders free economic and technical assistance to the Somali Democratic Republic.

It Is Certain That the Great Leader Will in the Future Succeed in Bringing the Entire Korean People under One Flag in a Free Progressive Socialist Society

Speech of President MOHAMED SIAD BARRE

at Banquet Arranged in Honour of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Respected comrades and friends from diplomatic corps,

Comrades and friends,

It is for me a great pleasure to extend, on behalf of my delegation, profound expressions of gratitude and appreciation to my comrade-in-arms Premier Kim Il Sung, Party and government leaders and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the warm reception and generous hospitality accorded to us since our arrival in your great and fascinating country. We have been deeply touched by the friendly and affectionate welcome of the Korean people who received us with warm hearts and open hands everywhere we went. **The passionate welcome shown to us by the Korean people is a vivid expression of the close friendly relations between our two countries and a clear manifestation of the fraternal feelings and militant solidarity between our two peoples who are firmly standing on the anti-imperialist common front.**

I am also pleased to note that our official talks on the relations between the two countries and on major international questions have been fruitful and **I wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to my great friend Premier Kim Il Sung and members of his Cabinet for making our visit a great success.**

Dear comrades and friends,

In the course of our stay in your country, we acquainted ourselves with the political, economic and social aspects of life of the Korean people and we have been highly impressed with the great achievements your people have made in all fields. We have also noted, with admiration, the creative enthusiasm and political consciousness of the masses, who are united in thought and in action, with one ideology and one will, under the revolutionary banner and guidance of their great Leader. Upholding the great *Juche* idea, and fully committed to the ideological philosophy of scientific socialism, the Korean people under the guidance of their beloved and respected Leader, have transformed their country into a powerful socialist state with independent modern industry and developed rural economy.

Our visit has been most useful and instructive for we have gained a lot from the historical experiences, political and social organization of the Korean people. Above all we have learned much from the philosophy and revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

I am sure that your great Leader with the help of heroic Korean people will in the future succeed in bringing the 40 million Korean people under one flag in a free progressive socialist society.

In conclusion, in the name of my delegation I would like to reiterate our profound thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the cordial reception and warm hospitality accorded to us since our arrival to your great and beautiful country. **We are confident that our visit as well as future exchange of delegations between our two countries will further strengthen and enhance the co-operation and friendship already existing between our peoples.** As we conclude our visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we shall carry with us pleasant memories of your great country and its revolutionary people.

May I now propose a toast,

to the Somalia-Korea friendship,

to the health and long life of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to the militant solidarity between the socialist peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the rest of the world,

to the health of comrades and friends from the diplomatic corps and their wives,

to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Diplomatic Relations Established between DPRK and Republic of Chile

A joint communique on the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Chile at ambassadorial level was signed in Santiago, the capital of Chile.

According to the joint communique, the Government of the DPRK and the Republic of Chile decided to establish the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on June 1, 1972 with a view to strengthening the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in conformity with the principles of the UN Charter and the publicly recognized norms and practice of international laws.

We Are Sure That Fraternal Somali People Will Achieve New Brilliant Victory in the Struggle for Building Prosperous New Society and Realizing Complete Unification of the Country

Speech of Premier KIM IL SUNG

at Banquet Given by President MOHAMED SIAD BARRE

Your Excellency esteemed President Mohamed Siad Barre,

Esteemed and distinguished guests from Somalia,

Comrades and friends,

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic Comrade Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, the outstanding Leader of the Somali people, a prominent figure of the national liberation movement in Africa and our comrade-in-arms, for having kindly invited us to the grand banquet given by you this evening in connection with the conclusion of your visit to our country.

The current visit to our country by Comrade President Mohamed Siad Barre and his party has been, indeed, of great historic significance.

This visit has further widened the avenue of friendship between our two countries and firmly cemented our relations as really fraternal and comradely ones.

This has not only added a new page to the history of friendship between the peoples of the two countries, Korea and Somalia, but also powerfully demonstrated the friendship and solidarity among the Asian and African countries which have embarked upon the road of creating a new life, after casting off the imperialist colonial rule.

In your speech, too, made just before at this place, Comrade President Mohamed Siad Barre again spoke very impressively of the true feelings of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Government of the Somali Democratic Republic and the Somali people towards our Party and Government and the Korean people.

During your current visit you have highly appreciated on many occasions the successes and experiences which the Korean people have gained under the leadership of our Party in the revolution and construction by embodying the *Juche* idea and expressed full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of our people to make the U.S. imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea and to attain the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Our people regard this as an inspiration and encouragement to them for a more successful carrying out of their revolution and construction in the future and feel very grateful to you for your warm encouragement.

Through our meeting with you this time, we came to have a deeper understanding of the Somali people having a lot of features common with us and to have a better knowledge of their resolute will to fight imperialism, colonialism and racism to the end without yielding to any difficulties and trials, their unshakable aspiration to build socialism by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and of the valiant struggle of the Somali people of all walks of life for building a new country and their successes made in it.

We are very happy to have such comrades-in-arms on the African continent as the Somali people who have common aspirations to achieve the victory of national-liberation revolution and the cause of socialism against imperialism and are firmly resolved to make every effort to actively support their just struggle.

The common stand and unanimous resolution of the peoples of our two countries to fight shoulder to shoulder, standing firm on the one and same front against the common enemy, will be made clearer in the joint statement to be made public later.

We are sure that the fraternal Somali people will achieve new brilliant victory in the struggle for building a prosperous new society and realizing the complete unification of the country under the correct leadership of Comrade President Mohamed Siad Barre, their outstanding Leader and a fighter.

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President,

We feel very much satisfied with the fact that your current visit to our country which proceeded in a stirring atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity has borne fine results and will always remember the deep impression we have got in our meeting with you.

With this significant visit as a momentum mutual visits and contacts between our two countries will become more brisk and the beautiful flowers of friendship will come into full blossom in the future.

We will learn from each other, support each other, fill each other's needs and cooperate with each other and struggle in firm unity with all the revolutionary peoples of the world to vigorously accelerate the victory of our common cause.

We ask you to convey, on your return home, the warm feelings of friendship and fraternal greetings of the Korean people to the Somali people.

In conclusion I propose a toast

to the prosperity and progress of the Somali Democratic Republic and the happiness of the Somali people,

to the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Somali people,

to the solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the progressive peoples of the whole world,

to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade President Mohamed Siad Barre,

to the health of the distinguished guests from Somalia,

to the health of diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Socialist Prosperity and Industrial Achievements in Korea Emanate from the Ceaseless Efforts and Dedication of the Korean People Who Have Been Inspired by the Prolific Ideas and Revolutionary Socialist Theories of Premier KIM IL SUNG

Speech of President MOHAMED SIAD BARRE

at Pyongyang Mass Meeting

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Comrades and friends,

I am very sorry that I cannot express my feeling and the feeling of my friends and members of my delegation towards the Korean people and their Leader for the warm and brotherly welcome expressed for us since we arrived, because I can not speak the Korean language and you can not speak the Somali language. For this reason I am not sure my sentiments will be expressed as well as I would like it. But I would use a foreign language which is not yours and not mine. So it would not really well show our sentiments.

For the same reason and to spare time, I would read the first part and the concluding part of my speech and leave to my comrade here to read the remaining part in Korean.

It gives me great pleasure to address this mass rally held in our honour which is a vivid demonstration of the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Somali Democratic Republic.

In the name of my delegation, I take this opportunity to express from the bottom of our hearts our deep gratitude to your respected and beloved Leader and benevolent father of 40 million Koreans, Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the valiant Korean people who gave us the honour of visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a friendly socialist country with which we share common experiences, objectives and aspirations.

Although this is the first time we visited your great and beautiful country, its revolutionary history is not new to us. We have been following with admiration, the glorious history of the heroic Korean people who were for many years engaged in a bitter struggle against imperialist aggression for the realization of their sacred independence and liberation. Since attainment of national liberation and the subsequent accomplishment of revolution which brought an epochal turn in the development of revolutionary movement in Korea, your great country under the able guidance of the genius Leader and hero Comrade Kim Il Sung attained tremendous achievements in socialist revolution, material progress and national reconstruction. The Korean people, on the basis of *Juche* idea and self-reliance, transformed their country into a socialist industrial state—independent politically, self-sufficient economically and with strong national defence potential. **The revolutionary *Juche* philosophy initiated by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and a prominent Marxist-Leninist of our time, is, in essence, a scientific doctrine of socialist and communist construction and a creative theory of economic transformation.**

With a view to safeguarding their sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Korean people under their respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, have with courage and patriotism repeatedly repelled imperialist aggression and firmly defended their fatherland and the gains of the revolution. In the light of its glorious history and the socio-economic development, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today occupies an important place among the progressive socialist states of the world.

The Korean people waged a protracted struggle for carrying out the task of the arduous anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution guided by the theory of your Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and peerless patriot. The historical victory of the Korean people ushered epochal significance because of the dedication and courage of your Leader who overthrew imperialism and monopolistic capital and smashed bourgeois democracy.

Esteemed comrades,

We sincerely congratulate you for having a wise and dynamic leadership. Today, the socialist prosperity and industrial achievements in your country emanate from the ceaseless efforts and dedication of the Korean people who have been constantly inspired by the prolific ideas and revolutionary socialist theories of my comrade-in-arms, Kim Il Sung whose contribution and dynamic efforts constitute priceless assets and rich treasure for the victory of socialism and freedom-loving people.

Comrades and friends,

The Somali people like their Korean comrades-in-arms, have fought against imperialist and reactionary forces and they also shared with them the common cause of national unification of their respective territories. The Somali Democratic Republic, which attained independence in mid 1960, had been under reactionary regimes until the armed forces with the collaboration of the masses took over power in October 1969 through a peaceful and popular revolution.

The blessed revolution of October 1969 has been a great event of historic significance in the struggle of the Somali people. Under the guidance of the revolution, the Somali people resolved with dedication and hard work to eliminate with their own efforts, the disastrous effects resulting from colonial domination and reactionary regimes. In order to develop an independent national economy and get rid of the control over the Somali economy by foreign monopolistic companies, the revolutionary Somali Government in May 1970 nationalized foreign owned banks and companies, and also to achieve the objectives of the revolution and implement our declared policy of scientific socialism, the Somali Government introduced self-help scheme campaign and mobilized the people throughout the country. In promoting national reconstruction, workers, peasants, government officials, women, men, students and others in all walks of life responded by taking an effective part in nation building. Under the motto "Social justice, equality, progress and unity," the broad masses of the people determined to give a new image to the motherland and to frustrate imperialist intrigues and conspiracies, have built on a self-help basis, schools, hospitals, wells, roads, canals and many other projects of public interest. The effective mobilization of the efforts of the masses demonstrates that the revolutionary Somalia has now embarked on a new historic epoch in economic development and national reconstruction. It goes without saying that the persistent stand of the Somali Government in opposing imperialism and colonialism and the measures adopted to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to develop the national economy by self-reliance have inflicted heavy blows on imperialist and colonialist forces.

The historical background of our two countries would therefore reveal that we had similarly experienced the aggression and oppression of imperialism and colonialism and, in view of our common revolutionary objectives we have to fight our common enemies. Apart from our common historical background, we also share common revolutionary principles. Our choice of scientific socialism as an ideological system based on equality, social justice and economic progress also shows that we share a common policy and ideology.

One of the cardinal principles of our revolution is the support of liberation movements and the liquidation of colonialism and imperialism. In this respect we fully support all peoples struggling for their independence and freedom throughout the world.

Since it is the strategy of imperialism and colonialism to undermine the peoples' advancement towards genuine independence and progress, it becomes incumbent upon all progressive and peace-loving peoples of the world to intensify their efforts in their militant revolutionary struggle and vigilance in order to withstand the imperialist manoeuvres and insure that victory is ultimately achieved in the liquidation of colonialism. In this connection, the Somali Democratic Republic firmly believes that the only way to combat colonialism and to accelerate the liberation of the territories still under colonial and racist domination is to adhere to the principles of Mogadiscio Declaration adopted at the last Summit Conference of East and Central African States held in Mogadiscio. The Mogadiscio Declaration which is considered as a landmark in the history of liberation activities in Africa calls for armed struggle as the only true expression of the aspiration of the people under colonial or racial domination in the pursuit of their freedom and independence.

Comrades,

The present international situation is favourable to the socialist world. African and Asian peoples are waging a decisive struggle against imperialist forces. In Africa, liberation movements have intensified their activities and inflicted heavy blows against colonialist forces. At international level, the representatives of African countries in the UN special committee on de-colonialization issued a strong call for the eradication of the evils of colonialism and racism expressing the firm will of the African peoples to oppose imperialism, colonialism and new-colonialism. The imperialists are also suffering major defeats in Asia. Despite the escalation of the war by the United States in Viet Nam and mining of certain ports of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the heroic people of Viet Nam are proving to be unconquerable and we are confident that they will win the final victory.

All these examples prove beyond doubt that the forces of imperialism are on the verge of being liquidated.

The Somali Democratic Republic fully supports the reunification of the Korean people on the basis of self-determination and we also advocate the withdrawal of American aggression forces from south Korea.

We demand the abolition of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, we advocate the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. Last but not the least, we support the proposals recently made by my comrade-in-arms Kim Il Sung in the practical approach to the peaceful reunification of the Korean people.

We consider that the cause of reunification of the Korean people is identical to our Somali people's aspiration for national unity. Under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the Korean and Somali peoples will, side by side, fight for the common cause in collaboration with all the revolutionary peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America as well as the peoples of the rest of the world.

And I am very much moved by your continuous brotherly sentiments and hospitality. I would like to add to my written speech the following:

Your hospitality and your brotherly feeling is gradually touching our hearts. Thank you very much.

No one at his home knows all what is happening and those who are outside knows it better.

The wise, courageous, generous, patriotic and sincere leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung is well known in the world. The heroic example of the people of Korea is also well known in the world.

No country can have such name unless it has correct, faithful and sincere wise leader like Comrade Kim Il Sung.

No people can achieve total freedom, independence and a highly developed stage ideologically, economically, socially and technologically, unless it has such leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As your friend, a sincere friend of the Korean people and their respected Leader, I wish you to march forward towards the accomplishment of reunification and complete development of your country, counting on us Somali people on your side to support it.

In conclusion, I would like to express our sincere wishes to the great and heroic people for continued progress and prosperity.

May I also, in the name of my delegation and on behalf of the Somali people wish a long long life and good health to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the shining sun of the Korean nation, the unequalled hero, the prominent genius of revolution and the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, who brightly illuminates the road to the final victory of the Korean revolution and world revolution in general.

Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Somali people!

Long live the solidarity among the revolutionary peoples in Africa, Asia, Latin America and in the rest of the world!

A joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Somali Democratic Republic was made public in Pyongyang on May 28. Follows the full text of the joint statement:

JOINT STATEMENT

of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Somali Democratic Republic

Comrade Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 18 to May 24, 1972, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During their visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea President Mohamed Siad Barre and the Somali guests accompanying him visited factories, rural villages and cultural institutions in Pyongyang city and North Hwanghae Province.

They were accorded warmest welcome and cordial hospitality by the Korean people everywhere they went. As an expression of high respect and warm fraternity cherished by the Korean people towards President Mohamed Siad Barre and the Somali people this constituted a great demonstration of the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Somali peoples who are firmly standing on the anti-imperialist common front.

During the stay in Korea talks were held between Premier Kim Il Sung and President Mohamed Siad Barre.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Kim Il, First Vice-Premier; General O Jin U, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance; and Kwak Chol Su, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Somali Democratic Republic.

Present from the Somali side were Colonel Mohamed Sheikh Osman, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Secretary of State for Public Works; Major Abdi Warsama Issak, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Member of the Presidential Advisory Board; Omar Arteh Ghalib, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud, Secretary of State for Planning and Co-ordination; Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Darman, Ambassador of the Somali Democratic Republic to the People's Republic of China; Abdullahi Saeed Osman, Chief State Counsel; and Lt. Colonel Abdulhamid Ali Yusuf, head of the Secretariat of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and aide-de-camp to the President.

At the talks held in an atmosphere of comradely and fraternal friendship, both sides informed each other of the situation in their countries respectively and discussed further expansion and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and other matters of common concern; they reached complete identity of views in all matters discussed.

Premier Kim Il Sung explained the successes and experiences the Korean people have gained in the socialist construction following the fulfilment of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution under the difficult conditions in which they stood face to face with U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, after the restoration of the fatherland through the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Korean people are now waging the vigorous struggle to further step up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and attain the independent, peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the brilliant successes they have scored in converting their once backward country into a developed socialist industrial state with complete political sovereignty, a solid independent national economy, a strong self-defence power and a brilliant national culture.

The anti-fascist struggle for democracy and the sentiments of peaceful reunification are surging ever higher among the south Korean people under the impact of the successes in the northern half of the Republic.

In order to prop up their tottering colonial rule in south Korea the U.S. imperialists are intensifying new war provocation manoeuvres, zealously dragging in even the revived Japanese militarists.

The south Korean puppet clique are hell bent on war rackets and fascist suppression after declaring a "state of emergency" on the pretext of non-existent "threat of southward aggression from the north" in an attempt to put down the mounting sentiments of peaceful reunification among the south Korean people and scuttle the contacts and negotiations between the north and the south. But, it only keeps them in further isolation within and without.

Premier Kim Il Sung explained the basic policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for making the U.S. imperialist aggression troops withdraw from south Korea, checking the reinvasion scheme of the revived Japanese militarists and reunifying the fatherland peacefully on a democratic basis by the Korean people themselves independently without any interference of outside forces and proposals on the north-south negotiations and the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south newly put forward to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in the light of the recent general developments.

President Mohamed Siad Barre highly appreciates the wonderful successes the Korean people have made under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by splendidly embodying the *Juche* idea in all fields and the precious experiences gained in that course and expresses full support and firm solidarity for the fair and aboveboard line of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and for the struggle of the entire north and south Korean people for realizing it.

The Somali side, considering that there is no necessity for foreign troops to stay on in south Korea on whatsoever pretext, holds that the U.S. aggression troops and all other foreign troops must be evacuated from south Korea at once and strongly holds that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" should be dissolved without delay.

Premier Kim Il Sung expresses deep thanks to President Mohamed Siad Barre, the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic and the Somali people for their warm congratulations on the successes of the Korean people and their active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

President Mohamed Siad Barre explained the fact that following the October 1969 revolution which opened a new era in their history, the Somali people chose scientific socialism as the social system of Somalia and are waging a stubborn struggle to build a new society free from exploitation, based on the principles of right to labour and social justice to conform with their own circumstances and the conditions of social life.

In a short period of time after the revolution the Somali people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, have already made a great stride forward in smashing the old ruling machinery and carrying out progressive socio-economic reforms, foiling the incessant subversive machinations and sabotages of the imperialists and the reactionary forces at home.

The territory of Somalia remains also divided just as Korea's by the forces of imperialism and colonialism.

The Government and people of the Somali Democratic Republic are making serious endeavours to achieve the complete unification of their country in a peaceful way through responsible and brotherly negotiation with their African neighbours and are determined also to continue the friendly approach to France with regard to the future of the people of French Somaliland who are fighting for their freedom and independence.

In the domain of external relations the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic resolutely fights against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and actively supports and encourages the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialism.

Premier Kim Il Sung highly appreciates the good successes the Somali people, under the correct leadership of President Mohamed Siad Barre, have made in establishing a new social system and developing the national economy and national culture on the principle of self-reliance, marching forward towards socialism and expresses the conviction that they will certainly emerge victorious, courageously surmounting whatever difficulties on the correct path of their own choice.

Premier Kim Il Sung holds that Somalia should be completely unified as early as possible and expresses full support to and firm solidarity with all the revolutionary policies of the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic in the domains of internal and external policies and its just struggle.

President Mohamed Siad Barre expresses his deep appreciation to Premier Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for their warm congratulations on the successes of the Somali people and their active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Government and people of the Somali Democratic Republic for the building of a new society and the complete unification of the country.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Mohamed Siad Barre expressed satisfaction with the fact that the relations of fraternal solidarity and friendly cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Somali Democratic Republic are developing with each passing day in recent years and agreed on further expanding and developing these good relations in all the political, economic and cultural fields.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Mohamed Siad Barre stressed in unison that the general situation is now developing in favour of the people fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and to the disadvantage of imperialism and the reactionary forces.

The imperialists are stepping up the aggression and war machinations more craftily and viciously, resorting to their infamous hypocritical policy under the signboard of "peace," as they are pressed harder.

Premier Kim Il Sung and Major General Mohamed Siad Barre laid a stress on the necessity for the socialist forces and all other peace-loving forces of the world to keep high vigilance against double-dealing tactics of the imperialists and unite and co-operate with each other more closely in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Both sides resolutely condemn the recent blockade of all ports of North Viet Nam and the indiscriminate bombing and bombardment of Hanoi, Haiphong and all other areas of North Viet Nam by the U.S. aggressors not only as a blatant encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam but also as a direct, arrogant challenge to the socialist countries and peace-loving peoples of the whole world.

The U.S. aggressors must stop at once their reckless war escalation against the Vietnamese people and immediately pull out of South Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and all other areas of Indochina and withdraw their aggressive troops and weapons.

The Vietnamese question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves on the basis of the seven-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam in which the two key problems were clarified and the Cambodian question be settled by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the five-point declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, dated March 23, 1970, and the political programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Laotian question be unravelled by the Laotian people themselves in accordance with the five-point political solution of the Lao Patriotic Front dated March 6, 1970, the 1962 Geneva agreements and with the specific conditions of Laos.

Both sides declare that they will make every possible effort in the future, too, to actively support and encourage the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation which the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos are waging shoulder to shoulder.

In an attempt to keep Africa as the colonial continent the imperialists and colonialists are perpetrating direct armed suppression as well as incessant subversive activities and sabotage in the already independent countries and striving to catch these countries in a noose of neo-colonialism.

Both sides condemn the successive machinations of imperialism, colonialism and racism for aggression on Africa not only as a menace to the maintenance of peace on this continent but also as an infringement on the basic rights of the people to freedom and independence.

The "Mogadiscio Declaration" adopted last year by the heads of state and governments of eastern and central African countries is encouraging the African people in their just struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for bringing about the total liberation of the African continent.

Both sides denounce the Israeli aggressors for keeping the Arab territories under occupation at the instigation of imperialism and express active support to and solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle for liberation of their fatherland and the Arab people in their just struggle to regain their usurped land.

Both sides express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Cuban people who are building socialism successfully smashing the imperialists' incessant manoeuvres of aggression and the struggle of all the Latin-American people to achieve national liberation and defend the sovereignty of the country.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Mohamed Siad Barre express their conviction that if the peoples of the socialist countries and the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and all the progressive peoples of the world firmly unite and fight, imperialism is bound to perish and socialism and the revolutionary cause of national liberation will surely win victory.

Both sides point out with satisfaction that the current state visit of Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marked an epoch-making event in consolidating and developing the unbreakable fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries onto a higher phase and greatly contributed to strengthening the solidarity among the Asian and African people.

The President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, has extended an official invitation to Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to visit Somalia on a date to be agreed upon at a later stage.

Premier Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with thanks.

President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, has expressed profound gratitude to Premier Kim Il Sung and Government, Party and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This joint statement will be released simultaneously in Pyongyang and Mogadiscio on 28th May, 1972.

Pyongyang, May 24, 1972

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is a Great Thinker and Theorist of Our Time

Kim Yong Ju

The entire Korean people greet the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung as the most meaningful jubilee of the nation.

On this occasion our people look back with great national pride and deep emotion on the history of his glorious revolutionary struggle covering half a century.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has made immortal, great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the working class and the development of Marxism-Leninism up to date since he embarked on the road of revolution in his early years.

Because of this he enjoys boundless respect and reverence of the Korean people and the revolutionary people of the world.

He originated the great idea of *Juche* at the dawn of the Korean revolution and raised Marxist-Leninist theories onto a new high plane in the course of his protracted struggle for our revolution and the world revolution.

The ideological and theoretical exploits performed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the crucible of great revolutionary struggle are very rich and profound in contents.

Celebrating the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, I would like to give an account of the basic contents of his revolutionary thoughts, centering on the idea of *Juche*.

I. Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is a Great Thinker and Theorist Who Has Raised Marxism-Leninism onto a Higher Plane and Enriched It to Meet the Demands of Our Time and Founded Theories on Korean Revolution

Comrade Kim Il Sung is a prominent thinker and theorist who has expounded the great revolutionary thoughts and revolutionary theories leading the Korean revolution which was the unprecedentedly arduous one.

The revolutionary cause of the working class covers a course of the most deep-going changes and creations in history for abolishing all kinds of exploitation systems and translating into reality socialism and communism—the ideal of mankind.

The working class must have a scientific revolutionary theory if it wants to win victory in this great revolutionary struggle. The revolutionary practice, devoid of the revolutionary theory, is inevitably left to the mercy of spontaneity and blindness, or suffers twists and turns and failures.

The revolutionary theory leading the cause of socialism and communism to victory is founded by an outstanding leader of the working class.

The masses of the people, the creator of history, have inexhaustible wisdom and talents. But this does not mean that the guiding theory of revolution can emerge of itself from among them.

The rich experiences and ideas of the masses can become a revolutionary theory only when they are analyzed, summed up and generalized by an outstanding leader of the working class.

As shown by the annals of the international communist movement, a leader of the working class who guides the popular masses toward victory in the revolution is a creator of the scientific revolutionary theory of the working class.

Marxism which lighted the road before the working class for the first time after its appearance in the arena of struggle was founded by Karl Marx, the first Leader of the international working class. Leninism, the revolutionary theory of the working class in the period of imperialism and the proletarian revolution, was founded by V.I. Lenin, the Leader of the working class who carried forward Marx's cause.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, developed Marxism-Leninism creatively to meet the requirements of the Korean revolution and our time and built up new revolutionary theories.

The Korean revolution called for new revolutionary theory from the outset.

The Korean people vigorously unfolded the national liberation movement under the anti-Japanese banner before and after the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, and entering the 1920's, the communist movement began as the working class made its appearance on the arena of history. Many pioneers came out putting up the slogans of national independence and communism, and the people fought shedding much blood. The communist and national liberation movements in Korea, however, suffered setbacks in their earlier stage. It was just because they had no correct revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics.

The guiding theory, strategy and tactics that could lead to victory the communist and national liberation movements in our country which had been reduced to a complete colony of Japanese imperialism had to be elucidated entirely anew.

Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to lead the revolution at the very moment the Korean revolution, undergoing a bitter trial, impatiently waited for the new revolutionary theory to appear.

The correctest fighting programme of the Korean revolution was put forward by him when he began his revolutionary activities, and a new era of the victorious national-liberation and communist movements started in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung carried on the ideological and theoretical activities in a creative way from the day he had set out on the road of the revolution.

His ideological and theoretical activities were conducted thoroughly on the steadfast stand of *Juche* from the beginning. Reliance on the strength of others and dogmatic attitude toward the existing theories and experiences had nothing to do with him.

Precisely on such a stand he studied many literatures of Marxism-Leninism already in the days of his early revolutionary activities, combining Marxism-Leninism closely with the practice of the Korean revolution, and disseminated it widely. He himself published *Saenal*, the first Marxist-Leninist journal in Korea, in 1927 and then put out many revolutionary publications in the days of his early revolutionary activities alone.

The course of Comrade Kim Il Sung's creative study of Marxism-Leninism and his energetic activities for its dissemination was a course of formulating the correct guiding theory of the Korean revolution. The distinguished activities he conducted in the realm of ideology and theory in his early years bore a splendid fruit when he clarified in an all-round way the *Juche*-oriented revolutionary line and strategic and tactical policies of the Korean revolution in the early 1930's.

Thus, a young man under twenty, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the great *Juche* idea through his own ideological and theoretical activities and paved the way for the victory of the Korean revolution.

Having performed distinguished ideological and theoretical exploits in the days of his early revolutionary activities, he has kept up his theoretical activity ceaselessly and energetically in the whole course of guiding the Korean revolution.

He wrote in person the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," a codification of his far-reaching plans for the Korean revolution, the "Tasks of the Korean Communists," an immortal classical work, and many other works in the crucible of anti-Japanese armed struggle attended with an unbroken chain of arduous and complex political and military activities, and elucidated the theories, strategy and tactics of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. Even under the post-liberation circumstances in which he was pressed with busy work for the building of a new country and in the days of severe ordeals of the Fatherland Liberation War, he expounded the superb theories and showed the correctest way of getting over the difficult situation of the revolution.

After the war he made public a number of works including "Every Effort for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic," the thesis on the character and tasks of our revolution, and indicated the straight way to socialism we should follow under the conditions where the people's democratic revolution had been carried out.

After the establishment of the socialist system in our country, he devoted his greater energies to the ideological and theoretical activities to light a vista leading to socialism and communism. Looking far ahead into the future of socialism and communism, he gave profound, scientific and theoretical answers to all the questions of principle which arise in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and for the communist construction. He wrote works on the *Juche* idea such as "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing *Juche* in Ideological Work," works on political economy such as "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" and works on scientific communism such as the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and "On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," in which he showed clearly the way the peoples should follow to go to socialism and communism.

In the course of the really long-drawn revolutionary struggle he wrote and made public the literatures of our Party and the political programmes of the DPRK Government, delivered historic reports and speeches, had talks and gave on-the-spot teachings. All these are a glaring proof of the pre-eminence of achievements he made in the ideological and theoretical domains.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's activities in these domains were always closely integrated with the revolutionary practice.

Taking into account the requirements of practice of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and generalizing in an all-round way a wealth of his practical experiences, he has always advanced new theories up to date when he has lit the untrodden path of socialism and communism from the day when he indicated first the way ahead of the Korean revolution in his early years.

Throughout the whole period of leading the Korean revolution he, with extraordinary intelligence and scientific insight, created the pre-eminent theories reflecting most correctly the demands of the times, laws of the development of the revolution and unanimous aspiration of the popular masses.

In particular, in building up all the theories, he always went among the people, saw with penetrating eye the priceless truth in wisdom and creativeness of the toiling masses and synthesized their rich experiences. Moreover, he proved up the validity of the revolutionary theories through the revolutionary practice of the masses and, on this basis, developed and enriched them further still.

All the theories elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, without exception, emerged from the revolutionary practice and fully served it. Under any circumstances he took theory not for a mere knowledge but as a weapon of the revolutionary struggle, a means of awakening and rousing the masses to action. So he did not confine himself to making deep exposition of all the problems in a scientific and theoretical way but taught in detail how to apply them in practice and explained to the masses the difficult, complicated problems in easy-to-understand terms.

It is not fortuitous that all his theories come over so vividly and grip the hearts of the masses so strongly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's activities in the realm of ideology and theory were extraordinarily many-sided.

His interest and thinking extended to all the stages and all domains of the revolution and construction and were closely linked with all aspects of the people's life. New theories were born everywhere his attention reached. The course of his versatile, practical activities was a course in which the theoretical assets, very wide in range, were built.

Over half a century Comrade Kim Il Sung has waged the devoted struggle for the anti-imperialist, national-liberation and people's democratic revolution, socialist revolution, socialist and communist construction and world revolution and in this course he created the revolutionary theories, strategy and tactics to be adopted by the working class in all stages of its revolutionary struggle. What is more, he personally organized and led the violent and non-violent struggles, illegal and legal struggles, political and economic struggles, ideological struggle, the struggles before and after the seizure of power, guerilla warfare and modern warfare, struggles for the building of the Party, the state and the working people's organizations, struggle for economic and cultural construction and all other forms of struggle, in the course of which he shaped the guiding theories and policies for all domains of the revolution and construction. The ideological and theoretical activities he has conducted up to date since the days when he wrote in person the programmatic works illumining the path ahead of the revolution, the manual of guerilla warfare and immortal classical works of literature and art in the crucible of anti-Japanese armed struggle, range over all fields of the revolution and construction—politics, economy, military affairs, culture, education, art, etc.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is indeed a great thinker and theorist who erected the great, profound and encyclopedic edifice of ideology and theory.

The revolutionary thoughts of Comrade Kim Il Sung are precisely a splendid fruit of his great, ideological and theoretical activities.

1) Juche Idea

The great feat of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the domain of ideology and theory is, above all, that he originated the immortal *Juche* idea, taking into deep consideration the urgent requirements of the development of the revolution in our age.

After founding the *Juche* idea he has amplified the unique theories on it in his many works. He made a deep-going, concrete elucidation of the theoretical and practical matters relating to the establishment of *Juche*, such as the revolutionary quintessence and essential requirements of the *Juche* idea and the principles and ways and means of embodying it in all spheres of the revolution and construction. Thus he built the great thought of *Juche* with the theoretical system as an integral whole.

The *Juche* idea is an idea which makes clear the basic stand and attitude toward the revolution and construction, and it is the correctest guiding compass for the successful carrying out of the revolution and construction. It is an immortal revolutionary thought that conforms fully to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, and it represents the objective truth of revolution that stems directly from the fundamental principles of the communist movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Establishing *Juche* means, in a nutshell, having the attitude of master towards the revolution and construction in one's own country. This means holding fast to the independent stand of rejecting dependence on others and using one's own brains, believing in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and thus solving one's own problems for oneself on one's own responsibility under all circumstances, and it means adhering to the creative stand of opposing dogmatism and applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of other countries to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., pp. 504-505.)

As pointed out by him, masters of the revolution in each country are the Party and the people of that country. Therefore, the Party and the people themselves must properly play the role of master in their revolution and construction before anyone else. To do so, they must have the attitude of master toward their own revolution and construction. Taking the attitude of master toward the revolution and construction in one's own country means sticking fast to an independent and creative stand of using their own brains and judging all problems, in thinking and revolutionary practice, with the main stress on the revolution of one's own country and of solving them for oneself in conformity with the specific conditions of one's own country. When such an attitude and stand are kept toward the revolution and construction of one's own country, it is possible to lay down correct lines and policies, enlist the strength of the people to the maximum and firmly guarantee the independence and prosperity of the nation as well as the freedom and happiness of the people.

Independence and creativeness are the essential requirement of the *Juche* idea.

Firstly, the *Juche* idea reflects the demand of the working class for independence in a most perfect way.

The communist movement is, by nature, an independent movement of the working class against all manner of subordination. It is not on instructions of anyone or for currying favour with anyone but out of their own faith that Communists are engaged in revolution.

The communist movement is a movement that is conducted by the internal forces of a nation with each country as a unit. The basic task of the Communists and the working class is to creditably carry out the revolution and construction in their own country. Those who are in charge of the revolution in each country are the Party, working class and people in it and decisive factor in the victorious revolution is also the strength of one's own country itself. It is impossible that the people of other country make the revolution in our stead.

From this it follows that in order to carry out the revolution and construction successfully, the Party, working class and people in each country must solve their problems for themselves and with their own strength on their own responsibility under all circumstances, holding fast to the independent stand. If they fail to maintain independence, relying on others, it will be impossible to free themselves from flunkeyism, defend the national independence and dignity and carry forward their revolution and construction responsibly and actively.

On the other hand, it is not an attitude of the Communists to reject the principles of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity of the working class under the signboard of "independence" and "originality."

Independence in the *Juche* idea is a perfect independence, that is, the stand that one assumes full responsibility for the revolution and construction in one's own country, and it is independence that is based on the international solidarity of the working class and proletarian internationalism.

Secondly, the *Juche* idea reflects the requirement of Marxism-Leninism for creativeness in a most correct way.

Marxism-Leninism is a creative theory. It is not a dogma but a guide to action, a weapon of the revolution and construction. If one falls into dogmatism and swallows the existing propositions and experiences of others in toto, one cannot bring into full play the might and vitality of Marxism-Leninism as a creative doctrine. Then one cannot develop Marxism-Leninism creatively, nor can put forward new thoughts, theories and propositions demanded by the times.

On the other hand, rejection of the universal truth and revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism under the pretext of "creativeness" is a manifestation of revisionism that has nothing to do with the creativeness of Marxism-Leninism as a revolutionary doctrine.

Creativeness in the *Juche* idea is the creative stand that one meets the demands of the revolution and the reality, independently of the existing propositions or theories, and it is the creative spirit of thoroughly defending the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism-Leninism.

Independence and creativeness form an integral, organic whole in the *Juche* idea. Creativeness is unthinkable apart from independence and vice versa.

Creativeness can be embodied in full when it is based on independence. One can solve all the problems creatively only when one keeps the independent stand of solving one's own problems on one's own responsibility, according to one's own conviction and believing in one's own strength. If one loses independence and relies on others, one cannot even say what he wants to.

Independence can be embodied thoroughly when it is combined with creativeness. Independence is inconceivable apart from the guiding theory, line and policy which one has advanced creatively applying Marxism-Leninism. Independence cannot be secured when one swallows whole the line, policy and experience of others and follows in their wake, parroting what they say.

The *Juche* idea is an idea which elucidates the guiding principles to be observed by the working class and the Communists in all domains of the revolution and construction. *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence as suggested by Comrade Kim Il Sung, represent the guiding principles for embodying the *Juche* idea in the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"*Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence—this is the stand our Party has consistently adhered to." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 230.)

The cause of liberation of mankind—the final goal of the communist movement—can be accomplished when subordination and inequality have been removed from all domains of man's social life, that is, ideology, politics, economy, military affairs, etc. In order to attain that goal, one must do away with the source of exploitation and oppression and, at the same time, build socialism and communism successfully and completely get rid of all sorts of subordination and inequality in the international relations by steadfastly carrying through the principles of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

The principles of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence, when carried through in a correct and closely coordinated manner, can thoroughly embody themselves in the revolution and construction and fully display their vitality.

Juche in ideology constitutes a guiding principle of the ideological work for making the people have the viewpoint and attitude of carrying on the revolution and construction in their country on their responsibility and on the stand befitting to the master. *Juche* in ideology is the fundamental condition of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

It is the people that carry on the revolution and construction. So, in order that these are carried on successfully, they should be made to have, first of all, the correct Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the correct ideological viewpoint and way of thinking. Only by establishing *Juche* in the domain of ideology and equipping the people thoroughly with the *Juche* idea, is it possible to attain a complete, ideological and mental liberation from the fetters of all kinds of obsolete ideas such as flunkeyism and dogmatism which paralyze the consciousness of national independence and the revolutionary spirit, firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook with which to carry out the revolution and construction in one's own country on one's own responsibility and give the fullest play to the indomitable revolutionary spirit based on the principle of self-reliance.

The essential for establishing *Juche* in ideology is to arm the people firmly with the idea of their Leader, the lines and policies of their Party. Using one's own brains and thinking creatively means thinking in accordance with one's Leader's ideas and the lines and policies of one's Party. The Leader's ideas are the creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism in keeping with the actual conditions of the country and are a highest representation of interests and purpose of the Party and people. Only when one equips oneself firmly with the Leader's ideas and thinks and acts strictly in accordance with his ideas, can flunkeyism and dogmatism be rooted out and *Juche* be established thoroughly in all fields.

Political independence is the first and foremost index of an independent sovereign state. It does not simply mean attaining political independence and exercising the right to self-determination. It is the political guiding principle the Party and the state of the working class should firmly adhere to in all fields of their internal and external activities and in the whole course of the socialist and communist construction. Political independence is a basic guarantee for self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

Self-support in the economy is the guiding principle of the economic construction that clearly shows the contents, orientation and ways and means of laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism. An independent economy constitutes the material basis of political independence and military self-defence. Political independence minus economic self-support is meaningless and without economic self-support we can not follow out the principle of self-defence in national defence.

Self-defence in national defence is the guiding principle the Party and the state of the working class must strictly maintain in directing the work of national defence under the conditions where they are building socialism in confrontation with imperialism. The self-defence power is one of the most important indices of an independent state. Political independence devoid of the self-defence power is extremely unstable, and it may be easily violated at any time. Under such a condition it is impossible to carry on the construction in peace.

Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence are the correctest way of strengthening the internal revolutionary forces, political, economic and military.

The *Juche* idea and the principles of independence, self-support and self-defence are the thoroughgoing proletarian internationalist idea and principles.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Independence advocated by us by no means conflicts with proletarian internationalism, it is, on the contrary, aimed to strengthen it further still. Independence should serve the end of strengthening proletarian internationalism and should never weaken it. There can be no internationalism apart from independence, and vice versa." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., pp. 182-183.)

The internationalist duty of the working class and proletarian internationalism are not an empty talk nor an abstract conception. The basic duty each national contingent has assumed before the international working class is to creditably carry out the revolution and construction in its own country before anything else. The international duty of a country whose revolution has emerged victorious is to help with its experiences and examples those countries which have not yet won victory in the revolution and actively assist the liberation struggle of the world people with its own political, economic and military strength. This duty, in the final analysis, can be successfully discharged only when the revolution and construction are carried out successfully in each country. The international solidarity can also become really solid one only when independence underlies it. As seen above, the national and international duties of the revolution, independence and internationalism form an inseparable whole. If one loses independence, fails to properly carry out the revolution and construction in one's own country and finds oneself obliged to others, it will be no good at all for the revolutionary cause of the international working class, no matter how much one says about internationalism and international duty. Genuine internationalism can be ensured only when one acquits oneself well of the revolution and construction in one's own country.

Indeed, the *Juche* idea is an idea clarifying the basic stand and principles on which one can find the correct solution of all the problems arising in the revolution and construction, and it is a great thought that shows a way of freeing the nation and the people from all sorts of subordination once and for all.

The truth of the *Juche* idea that all nations and peoples must become real masters of their countries, think using their own brains and stand on one's own feet is a most plain and objective truth understandable to all. But such a plain and simple truth was not previously taken as an ideological weapon of the revolution.

The intricate relations of exploiting and being exploited, dominating and being dominated and oppressing and being oppressed have been predominant in human society for thousands of years. Accordingly, in their life people have been deeply infected with the ideas of domination and subordination and great power chauvinism and flunkeyism not only in the domestic affairs but also in the international relations. A servile idea of worshipping bigger and more developed countries has been prevalent even among the people of big and developed countries, let alone those of small and backward countries. The communist movement was also affected with such a hackneyed idea.

The principles of independence and creativeness are, by origin, the essential requirement of the revolutionary struggle of the working class which is hewing for itself the untrodden path toward the emmience of socialism and communism.

The principles of independence and creativeness, however, cannot be carried through properly where flunkeyism is prevailing.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Historical experience shows that when a person takes to flunkeyism he becomes an idiot, when a nation takes to flunkeyism its country ruins and when a party takes to flunkeyism it makes a mess of the revolution and construction." (Ibid., p. 506.)

Flunkeyism is an old idea likely to manifest itself particularly in small and backward countries, and it is the national nihilistic idea of looking up to others, not believing in one's own strength and of fawning on others while disparaging everything that is one's own and lauding everything that is foreign. Flunkeyism goes with dogmatism which makes people swallow the existing propositions and other's experiences whole, whether they suit the actual conditions of their own country or not, and conducts all shades of opportunism from outside. If one is taken by flunkeyism, one will fail to think using one's own brains and will dance to the others' tune and depend on foreign forces, instead of relying on oneself and, in the long run, will be unable to carry on the revolution and construction well.

In order to carry out the revolution and construction successfully, one should get rid of flunkeyism. To do so, one should arm oneself with the *Juche* idea, the mighty idea that runs counter to flunkeyism.

The problem of grasping the truth of the *Juche* idea and embodying it consciously presents itself as a fundamental question decisive of the destiny of the revolution, as the revolution develops especially in small and backward countries.

The great historical significance of the founding of the *Juche* theory lies in the fact that it has given full vent to the inexhaustible potentials of revolutionary energy of the people by removing so heavy a pressure of the old society which kept people in the relations of domination and subordination for thousands of years and converting their desire for and aspiration to *Juche*, independence, self-support and self-defence into their firm conviction and into science and reality.

The *Juche* idea is a great revolutionary idea that reflects the basic demand of the development of revolution in our era, an era of revolutionary tempest.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The *Juche* idea is in full accord with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism; it came into being as a reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements." (Ibid., p. 505.)

Our age when the Leader has fought his way to lead the revolution to victory, since he took the road of the revolution, is a new era of history which is fundamentally different from the times when the revolution was carried out in one country alone, not to speak of the times when capitalism was rising in a steady curve. Our age is an age of world revolution, in the truest sense of the terms, an age when the revolution is maturing and is carried on in all countries, big and small, developed and developing.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Ours is an age of great struggle, an age of revolutionary tempest, one in which fierce class struggle is being waged throughout the world and in which all the exploited peoples and oppressed nations on earth have come forward to fight for liberation. Imperialism is going to ruin; socialism and communism are triumphing on a world scale." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 414.)

The general crisis of imperialism aggravated further still, occasioned by the catastrophic economic panic that swept over the capitalist world from the late 1920's to the early 1930's, and the international situation was in a new turn. Along with the contradictions between socialism and imperialism, the contradictions between capital and labour in imperialist countries, between fascism and people, between imperialism and the people in colonies and dependent countries and between imperialist powers became acute, and the flames of the revolution flared up in many countries. Particularly after the second world war the socialist revolution emerged victorious in a number of countries, socialism went beyond the bounds of one country and socialist construction was placed on the order of the day; bitter struggle was waged between socialism and imperialism and between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces in the international arena, and the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the peoples in colonies and dependent countries grew stronger as never before. The revolutionary storm swept across all continents on earth including Asia, Africa and Latin America, going beyond the bounds of capitalist countries in Europe.

Our age, an age of great revolutionary changes, called for the creative solution of many problems arising in the course of revolutionary practice.

Beside the question of the revolution in the developed capitalist countries, there arose many new questions—the revolution in colonies, dependent countries and developing countries, the building of socialism and communism and the strategy and tactics of world revolution—the questions which had never been raised in the preceding age. They became all the more complicated and multifarious owing to the differences of socio-economic conditions of countries and their national peculiarities. With the mechanical application of existing formulas and propositions and the copying of others' experiences, it was impossible to correctly solve such complex questions of the revolution of our time. It was an urgent demand of the development of the revolution to find unique solutions of the new problems raised by the times and the revolution while creatively applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and others' experiences to suit the actual conditions of one's own country.

What is more, the revolutionary practice in our age urgently demanded the people and the Communists in each country to hold fast to independence in the revolution and construction.

The international communist and working-class movements in our time became incomparably large in scale and very complex in contents. It was quite impossible for any international "centre" to give unitary guidance to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work which were carried on in a complicated and many-sided way under different conditions and in different stages in various countries and, still less, it was unnecessary under the conditions where the revolutionary forces had grown in each country.

The time has changed and so have done the tasks of the revolution.

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In the past when the revolution did not yet mature and the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism posed as a basic task, the communist movement needed an international organization, under the guidance of which Marxism-Leninism would be disseminated all over the world and the work of training the Communists and banding them together would be done in various countries. At the time of the October Socialist Revolution of Russia, the revolution became ripe in only a few countries, and it was the task of other countries to disseminate Marxism-Leninism and organize the national contingents. In fact, Marxism-Leninism started spreading all over the world with the October Revolution as a momentum. But in our age when Marxism-Leninism has become widespread and the revolution come forward as an urgent demand of practice in many countries it is a key task of each country to formulate its own revolutionary line, strategy and tactics by applying Marxism-Leninism to suit its specific conditions and organize and mobilize the toiling masses in the actual struggle to attack the stronghold of the reactionaries. This task can be carried out not by any international "centre" or a Party in any other country but only by the national contingents through their independent activities. Now that the revolution and construction are carried on with the national state as a unit and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs is observed in the relations between countries, it is unthinkable that a Party in any country or any international organization directs the revolution and construction in other countries.

Thus, the creative stand toward the Marxist-Leninist theories and the socialist and communist revolution and the independent stand toward the revolution in one's own country have become an urgent requirement of the development of the revolution in our age and a basic issue on which depends the destiny of the revolution. The great *Juche* idea is a revolutionary thought which was founded reflecting such requirements of the times.

The great *Juche* idea is the nucleus and quintessence of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Marxist-Leninist idea of *Juche* constitutes the quintessence of the revolutionary ideas of our Party, the monolithic ideology of the Party, and the monolithic ideological system of our Party is the ideological system of *Juche*." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 504.)

The revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung form an integral whole of the ideological and theoretical system with the *Juche* idea as its cornerstone.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, founded the great *Juche* idea and, on this basis, advanced a wealth of many-sided revolutionary theories which are applicable to all fields of the revolution and construction in different stages of the revolution, and developed anew all the constituents of Marxist-Leninist theory.

His revolutionary ideas represent a thought which has defended the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism-Leninism, and a thought which came into being as a result of creative application and development of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism in keeping with the new conditions of the times.

Marxism-Leninism contains the universal truth and general principles to be observed as the guiding compass of the revolution and construction. It is a lawful requirement of the development of the revolutionary thought of the working class and an indispensable condition for the victorious revolution to hold fast to Marxism-Leninism, carry it forward and apply and develop it creatively to meet the new demands of the times.

He has steadfastly adhered to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism through relentless struggle against opportunism of all hues and deepened, developed and enriched the existing theories and propositions of Marxism-Leninism on the basis of the experiences accumulated in the new revolutionary practice and on the basis of the requirement of the times. In this way, he has made Marxism-Leninism a more powerful weapon of the revolution and construction.

Particularly, his revolutionary ideas are a great, creative thought that has made a unique exposition of many problems raised anew under the changed, historical conditions.

Basing himself on the *Juche* idea, he has given scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions newly arising in the revolution and construction—the questions of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, socialist revolution, socialist and communist construction and world revolution—thereby raising Marxism-Leninism to a higher stage and enriching it still more.

The *Juche* idea is, indeed, the basic idea that rules all the contents and features of his revolutionary ideas, and it constitutes the source of their greatness, creativeness, revolutionary nature, militancy and indestructible vitality.

The *Juche* idea has now become the spirit of the times which exerts great influence on the ideological and spiritual life of people, and it has become an irresistible trend to follow the *Juche* idea and learn from it. This is of tremendous significance for the victory of world revolution.

Today the small and backward countries account for the overwhelming majority of countries in the world.

It can be said that the destiny of world revolution, in the long run, depends on the victory of the revolution in these countries, since the final victory of the world revolution is achieved in the process of winning victory in the revolution of each country and expanding the ranks of socialist countries. When the peoples and nations of small and backward countries which make up the overwhelming majority of countries in the world think using their own brains and rise up believing in their strength, free from the flunkeyist idea, their forces will prove unimaginably formidable and the final victory of the world revolution will be sped up rapidly.

The great *Juche* idea will grip the hearts of the revolutionary people more firmly, turn into a greater material force and throw more radiant rays all over, as days go by.

2) Theories on Revolution and Construction

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on his idea of *Juche*, set forth new theories, strategy and tactics on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the building of socialism and communism.

The theory concerning the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution constitutes an important part of the revolutionary theories of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Already at the beginning of the 1930's, he, defining the character of the revolution in our country, put forward the theory, strategy and tactics on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and thus further developed and enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory relating to the national-colonial revolution.

The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution is a new type of social revolution in our time, which fulfils the task of national liberation and that of class emancipation in close combination under the leadership of the working class. It is an anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution and at the same time a people's democratic revolution.

Most important in the Leader's theory of anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution are the theory, strategy and tactics concerning the armed struggle, the highest form of national-liberation struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In order to drive out the imperialist aggressors and accomplish the national-liberation revolution to the end, we must wage a resolute armed struggle." ("The Tasks of the Korean Communists," Korean ed., p. 19.)

Imperialists maintain their class domination and exercise their rule over colonies by means of counter-revolutionary violence. They do not meekly give up their ruling power and never retire of their own accord before their counterrevolutionary armed forces are completely destroyed. Only through a determined armed struggle can an oppressed people defeat the armed-to-the-teeth imperialist aggressor forces and overthrow the colonial rule.

For the victory of the national-liberation revolution, mass struggles of different forms, along with armed struggle, should be unfolded in proper combination according to the prevailing situation, the balance of forces between friends and foes and the preparedness of the masses. All mass struggles, however, regardless of their forms, should be waged in preparation for a decisive battle to liquidate the colonial rule and seize power, and the decisive battle can be won only by means of violence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's theory of armed struggle represents an outstanding idea which is a creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory of revolutionary violence to the specific conditions of the national-liberation revolution.

The triumph of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the Leader in person by embodying his theory on armed struggle was not only a great victory of the communist movement and the national-liberation revolution in our country, but was also a historic event which made a breach in the imperialist colonial system and brought about an epoch-making upsurge in the national-liberation movement of the oppressed peoples. In the course of this glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Leader explored a new way of waging an organized armed struggle on the strength of a revolutionary army and defined in an original way the most reasonable forms of organizing armed struggle in colonial countries and the principles of building armed forces, establishing bases and waging armed struggle as well as matchlessly superb strategy and tactics and art of war, thereby making valuable contributions to the struggle of the oppressed peoples who rose up against imperialist colonial rule.

For the victory of the national-liberation revolution, internal revolutionary forces must be firmly built up. An oppressed people can win genuine liberation and independence only when they believe in their own strength and fight imperialist forces of aggression with the united forces of the nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly showed the way to strengthen the internal revolutionary forces to the greatest possible extent by presenting, as a fundamental problem for the triumph of the revolution in our country, the theory on building a Marxist-Leninist Party and closely uniting the workers and peasants to form the main force and at the same time on organizing a national united front embracing broad sections of patriotic forces.

This theory is a further development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the hegemony of the working class and the worker-peasant alliance.

The working class is the only revolutionary class capable of leading the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution. The working class can triumph in the revolution only when it enhances its role of leadership and definitely wins over to its side the broad masses of the people.

Particularly, the question of winning over the peasantry presents itself as a very important problem in colonial and semi-colonial countries. The peasants who make up the overwhelming majority of the population in these countries are highly revolutionary because of imperialist, feudal oppression and exploitation and have vital interests in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. The peasant masses, therefore, do not constitute a mere auxiliary force for the working class but directly undertake, together with the latter, the role of solving national and social contradictions.

And in colonial countries broad sections of the patriotic forces including youth and students, intellectuals, urban petty bourgeoisie and some national capitalists participate in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and they constitute an auxiliary force in the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's theory on the formation of the revolutionary forces illumines a new way for closely uniting the masses of the peasantry, together with the working class, as the main force of revolution and for winning over all anti-imperialist forces as much as possible and banding them together into a monolithic political force. This is the most correct programme for the formation of forces suited to the colonial, semi-feudal social relations and a strategic thought that renders it possible to attain sure victory of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution and carry forward the revolution continuously and vigorously by ensuring an overwhelming preponderance of the revolutionary forces over counterrevolution.

In order to consolidate national independence and achieve social progress following the attainment of national liberation, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution must be thoroughly carried out without interruption.

For the people freed from the yoke of imperialism to move on to socialism, they must carry out the people's democratic revolution. It is a democratic revolution led by the working class.

Essential in Comrade Kim Il Sung's theories on the people's democratic revolution in our country is the theory on establishing the people's power and the people's democratic system.

The fundamental question in every revolution is the question of power. The people's democratic revolution requires a new solution of the question of power.

The Leader taught that the power to be set up in our country after the smashing of the reactionary ruling machine of the imperialists and their stooges is a people's democratic power. It is a power that comes under the category of the proletarian power and a power based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and resting on the united front comprising broad patriotic democratic forces. It is a new type of state power which is not only fundamentally opposed to the bourgeois power but also different from the working-class power ever known in history. This is the form of power suited to the new historical conditions in which broad strata of the population who are interested in the national independence and the democratic development of the country are turning out in the revolutionary struggle. The people's power performs the functions of people's democratic dictatorship in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution to carry out the democratic tasks in a thoroughgoing way and, further, leads the masses along the road of socialism and communism.

The basic tasks of the people's democratic power consist in establishing the people's democratic system by carrying out democratic reforms while completely eradicating the remnants of imperialism.

What is most important in the democratic revolution is the agrarian reform. Only the correct solution of the land question will make it possible to liquidate the economic footholds of the reactionary forces rooted in the countryside, emancipate the peasantry from feudal exploitation and oppression, develop agricultural productive forces rapidly, democratize all spheres of social life such as politics, economy and culture and achieve social progress. With regard to the agrarian reform in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated a new idea on the agrarian revolution to completely abolish the feudal relations of landownership and establish the system of the working peasants' landownership on the basis of the principles of confiscation without compensation and of free distribution.

Besides, he propounded the idea of seizing and nationalizing the property of foreign monopoly capitalists and their accomplices, comprador capitalists, the idea of fully guaranteeing the democratic freedom and rights of the working people and the idea of democratizing education and building up the ranks of one's own national cadres.

The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution which was carried out by our Party in the northern half following liberation by thoroughly embodying the pre-eminent theory was the first victory of our people in the building of a new society and it served as valuable experiences clearly showing the way of establishing a new progressive system for the peoples held in bondage of imperialism.

The triumph of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution created the necessary conditions for progress towards socialism in the northern half of the Republic. In south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation, however, the tasks for national liberation and anti-feudal, democratic revolution were not carried out, and the Korean revolution as a whole still remained in the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

With a deep insight into the correlations between nation-wide revolution and regional revolution, the Leader set forth the policy on further advancing the revolution in the northern half, while continuously intensifying the struggle for the south Korean revolution and national reunification. This is an illumination of the way for turning the liberated area into a powerful revolutionary base and, on this basis, completing the anti-imperialist, national-liberation people's democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale, under the circumstances where the territory and the nation are split owing to imperialist occupation. This policy has led the south Korean revolution and the cause of national reunification constantly along the road of victory despite harsh trials, and speedily pushed forward the socialist revolution in the northern half.

The theory of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung concerning the socialist revolution in our country is a development of the theory of the proletarian revolution in compliance with the requirements of our time when a revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism is taking place on a world-wide scale, and, in particular, it is a theory lighting up the way of effecting socialist changes after accomplishing the anti-imperialist national-liberation people's democratic revolution.

Under the situation where the people's power was set up, the unity of the broad sections of the democratic forces was achieved and the major industries were nationalized through the anti-imperialist national-liberation people's democratic revolution, the question of establishing the proletarian dictatorship and realizing the socialist transformation of production relations had to be solved afresh in a concrete way.

The Leader put forward the creative theory on developing the people's democratic dictatorship into the proletarian dictatorship by further enhancing the leading role of the working class and consolidating the unity of the masses of the people based on the worker-peasant alliance, which had been strengthened through the democratic revolution. This opened up a new path for solving the question of power from a new angle in the stage of socialist revolution in our country.

He also gave a fresh exposition of the question of establishing the socialist relations of production in the urban and rural areas of our country.

Of particular importance in this respect is the idea of realizing the socialist reorganization of production relations prior to technical reconstruction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...Socialist transformation could not be held back when life itself demanded an immediate reorganization of the outdated relations of production and there were revolutionary forces prepared to carry it out. This was true even though the level of the development of the productive forces and of technology was relatively low." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 71.)

The socialist transformation of the small commodity economy is the basic task of the socialist revolution. And in the past, it was considered as a formula to carry out socialist industrialization first. The experience in our country, however, showed that a prior socialist transformation of production relations conformed with the fundamental interests of the revolution as life urgently demanded it and internal revolutionary forces were prepared for it. This alone could open a broad avenue for speeding up industrialization and technical reconstruction on the basis of superiority of the progressive relations of production.

For a successful co-operativization of agriculture, the Leader advanced an intelligent policy on demonstrating its practical advantages strictly observing the voluntary principle, on correctly defining the forms, sizes and tempo in co-operativization and on strengthening the support of the working class for co-operativization. Thus he opened the straight way for carrying out at the earliest date the socialist revolution even under the conditions of low level of the development of the productive forces and technology.

The Leader also set forth the policy on reorganizing the capitalist economy of small and middle merchants and manufacturers along socialist lines through co-operatives.

The national capitalists who suffered from foreign imperialist oppression, participated in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and followed the Party of the working class can not be disposed of by means of expropriation and liquidation at the stage of socialist revolution. Especially in such a country as ours where their economic foundations were very weak, their socialist reorganization is in their interests as well. The policy of reorganizing along socialist lines the economy of small and middle merchants and manufacturers in towns and even that of rich peasants, the bourgeoisie in the countryside, was adopted in our country. This new policy of reorganizing the capitalist sectors of the economy along socialist lines is a wise policy which renders it possible to isolate the class enemies to the maximum and carry out the socialist revolution smoothly; it is a creative theory clearly showing a revolutionary method of solving the problem of petty and medium bourgeoisie in the socialist revolution in the countries which were subordinated to imperialism.

As a result of the embodiment of the Leader's original theory on the socialist transformation of production relations, the most advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression was set up in our country in the postwar period, the revolutionary base of the northern half was further solidified and we could wage a stauncher struggle for the independent reunification of the country, relying on the revolutionary base.

The thought and theory of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and the socialist revolution is, indeed, an outstanding theory that has developed and enriched anew the Marxist-Leninist theory on social revolution.

The most essential contents of the revolutionary theories set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung consist in the theories on the building of socialism and communism.

The Leader has given profound elucidations of all the new questions arising in the building of socialism and communism to suit the requirements of our age in which socialist and communist construction is raised as the practical task, and developed and enriched the theory of scientific communism in an all-round way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's theory on the building of socialism and communism clearly indicates the future communist society and concretely shows the path and ways to reach it.

The Leader set forth, above all, the distinguished theory on the occupation of the ideological and material fortresses, thus giving a scientific programme for the building of communism and the key to realizing it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to build communist society, the two fortresses must be seized without fail. One of them is to occupy the material-technical fortress. Its occupation means to establish one communist ownership of the means of production and attain such a high level of productive forces that people work according to their ability and receive according to their needs.

"To build communist society, the ideological fortress must also be seized. Without thoroughly remoulding people all to arm them with the communist idea can the material-technical fortress of communism not be captured either and, accordingly, communist society cannot be built completely." ("On Tasks of Social Sciences," Korean ed., p. 264.)

Communist society is a society where there exists one communist ownership of the means of production and the productive forces are so highly developed that material wealth is produced in great abundance, and where people are all remoulded thoroughly on communist lines.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's theory on the seizure of the two fortresses is an all-embracing elucidation of the programme of communist construction in line with the requirements of the Korean revolution and our age.

As is generally known, mankind had long dreamed of an ideal society where all people would live a happy life. Classics of Marxism-Leninism put this ideal of mankind on a scientific basis by founding the theory of scientific communism. They gave an outline of communist society and elucidated a series of principles of socialist and communist construction, and expounded especially the material premise of communism.

As Marxism-Leninism teaches, communist society is a society very abundant in material. It is an important task of socialist and communist construction to lay the solid material-technical foundation of communism. Only when the firm material-technical basis of communism is built, is it possible to create such a high level of productive forces that all people can get distribution according to their demands, and to fulfil excellently the task of educating and remoulding people on communist lines.

In order to build communist society, we should capture the ideological fortress as well as the material fortress. Communist society is a society qualitatively distinct from past societies in ideological and spiritual traits of the people, too.

Ideological life, along with material life, is the most essential sphere of human life. As human being without ideological consciousness is unthinkable, so society without ideological life is inconceivable. Communist society is a society for people equipped thoroughly with communist consciousness and enjoying a highly developed civilization. Therefore, even when material wealth is produced in immense abundance, communist society cannot be realized without capturing the ideological fortress.

And the material fortress can be occupied with credit, only when the ideological fortress is seized. The voluntariness and revolutionary zeal of people play a decisive role in building socialism and communism. The further socialist and communist upbuilding progresses, the bigger the active role of people becomes. Without mobilizing the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of millions of people it is impossible to carry out the difficult and complex tasks of socialist and communist construction successfully. The education and remoulding of people on communist lines is the more important especially because socialist and communist construction goes on in long confrontation with imperialism and because ideological and cultural infiltration by imperialism continues. If a struggle to capture the ideological fortress is neglected or weakened even a little, the remnants of old ideologies may revive and grow in the minds of people and even the already-attained revolutionary gains cannot be guarded from the encroachment of class enemies within and without. To seize the ideological fortress, therefore, is the primary task of communist construction.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung foresaw in a scientific way the entire picture of communist society, gave the clear-cut basic programme for socialist and communist construction, and clarified in concrete terms even stages and course of going to socialism and communism.

To go from capitalism to socialism and communism, one must pass through transition period, a period of revolutionary turn. But, there had so far been no clear exposition as to when the transition period ends and, accordingly, the course of socialist and communist construction had not yet been clearly defined. There had also been wrong and confused views as to the question of the transition period.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified scientifically that when the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry are eliminated and a classless society built, the tasks of the transition period are accomplished.

Comrade Kim Il Sung drew for the first time a clear-cut demarcation line of the transition period. Not only that. He elucidated scientifically that even after the realization of a classless society and the close of the transition period, revolution and construction must be forcefully promoted in order to enter the higher phase of communism.

Thanks to the outstanding thought of the Leader on the transition period, in our country both the erroneous view of considering the period up to the establishment of socialist system as the transition period and the vague and equivocal view of regarding the period up to the higher phase of communism as the transition period were overcome, and a radical change took place in the interpretation of the whole course of communist upbuilding.

True, the theories elucidated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the two fortresses of communism and on the transition period give a concrete clarification of communist society, which has been perceived in general outline, and of the course of going to it. And they also give a clear-cut milestone on the road toward it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded anew the question of the proletarian dictatorship, the weapon of class struggle and weapon of socialist and communist construction, in line with the demand of revolutionary practice of today.

The historic cause of socialist and communist construction cannot be accomplished without the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Even when the transition period is over, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be continued up to the higher phase of communism, to say nothing of the necessity of having it during the whole period of transition." (Ibid., p. 411.)

The general view has so far been that the dictatorship of the proletariat and the transition period would coincide with each other in terms of time; the dictatorship of the proletariat would be unnecessary with the end of the transition period. This view has been based on the premises that socialism would emerge victorious simultaneously in many developed countries.

Now, however, the question poses itself differently. Even if socialism is brought to the complete victory and communism is realized in one country or some areas, such a society will not be free from the menace of imperialism and the resistance of the enemies at home in league with the enemies without, under the conditions where the world revolution has not yet been accomplished and capitalism and imperialism remain in existence on the globe. In order to enter the higher phase of communism, the struggle should also be continued to oppose the survivals of the old society. Only by so doing, is it possible to revolutionize the whole society and make the entire working people men of a communist type, and highly develop the productive forces and obliterate the distinction between mental and physical labour. Therefore, the dictatorship of the proletariat should be maintained in the whole course of socialist and communist construction and it should remain even in the higher stage of communism as long as imperialism remains.

It is quite a dangerous act of giving up revolution and baffling the cause of socialist and communist construction to renounce the dictatorship of the proletariat asserting that it is unnecessary after the socialist system is established.

Another important thing in the theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the dictatorship of the proletariat is an idea on combining dictatorship with democracy properly.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"To correctly link these two aspects of the proletarian dictatorship means properly to combine the work of uniting, through education and remoulding, the absolute majority of the masses of the people with the class struggle against the intrigues and manoeuvres of a handful of hostile elements." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 169.)

Proletarian democracy is a democracy presupposing dictatorship over the class enemies. It cannot be some sort of ultra-class "pure democracy" which allows even the hostile elements to have their own way. To give democracy to the class enemies means to encroach upon and abridge the freedom and rights of the masses of the people that much.

"Complete freedom," like "pure democracy," has nothing in common with proletarian democracy. Genuine freedom and happiness of individuals in socialist society are unthinkable apart from the interests of the country and collective. If there is some sort of "complete freedom" adverse to the interests of society and collective in socialist society, it is corrupt bourgeois freedom and license. Under socialism there are only freedom and democracy to speak and act solely for the interests of the revolution. This is genuine freedom and the most worthy life.

The assertion of "pure democracy" and "complete freedom" is nothing but a counter-revolutionary machination designed to oppose the revolutionary cause of the working class, bring bourgeois democracy into socialist society and destroy the gains of revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the revolutionary essence of proletarian democracy, the highest form of democracy directly opposite to bourgeois democracy, showed the principled way to properly combine dictatorship with democracy, and thus made it possible to firmly uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat and proletarian democracy.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an all-round elucidation of the duty the proletarian dictatorship should discharge during the whole period of socialist and communist construction and of the way of its implementation.

What is the concrete way to seize the two fortresses of socialism and communism and how proletarian dictatorship should tackle this task—this occupies the important place in the theories on socialism and communism newly elucidated by the Leader.

The theory expounded by the Leader on the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society teaches in an all-round way the methods of capturing the ideological fortress of socialism and communism.

The theory on the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is a thought which has elucidated anew the question of class struggle under socialism and further developed and enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory on class struggle and a great theory that has given a scientific exposition of the fundamental method of rearing people of a communist type.

Working-classization means to reform society on the pattern of the working class to eliminate all sorts of class distinctions; revolutionization means to equip all people with the revolutionary world outlook of the working class to make them true revolutionaries, Communists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung brilliantly formulated the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society. He said that they are the basic form of class struggle under socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Besides the class struggle to suppress the hostile elements, there is the basic form of class struggle in socialist society whose major content is the ideological revolution to root up the obsolete ideas in the minds of the working people and arm all of them with communist ideas." (Ibid., p. 172.)

As the Leader taught, the class struggle continues even under socialism but its form is a little different. After the establishment of socialist system the hostile classes disappear and, accordingly, the form of the class struggle becomes different from that in the exploiter society. Of course, after the establishment of socialist system the malicious activities of the hostile elements from outside and the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes in league with the former continue as long as imperialism remains. The struggle against them also assumes an uncompromising nature and constitutes a form of class struggle the dictatorship of the proletariat should unfold to the last. It, however, cannot be the basic form of class struggle under socialism.

In socialist society there is the basic form of class struggle inherent in the society. After the establishment of socialist system the unity and co-operation of the working class, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals form the basis of the social relations. This, needless to say, does not mean that there are no contradiction and struggle whatsoever among the socialist working people. There exist no longer the exploiting classes, but there still remain the survivals of old ideologies left over by the exploiting society and the struggle against them is also a class struggle in the sense of the struggle between the ideologies of the working class and the bourgeoisie.

The struggle to root out old ideologies and educate and remould the working people on communist ideas is a task to be carried out from the first days of the seizure of power by the working class. But the primary task in those days is to put an end to all kinds of exploiting systems and make all the toiling people socialist working people and, accordingly, the class struggle is directed mainly to the solution of this problem.

After the socialist system is established and all the toiling people become socialist working people, the struggle to uproot the remnants of old ideologies in an all-round way is waged on a full scale and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society constitute the most important task of the proletarian dictatorship. Only when this struggle is well unfolded, is it possible to steadily strengthen the politico-ideological unity of the masses of the people, the main driving force of the development of socialist society, and solve successfully all problems raised by socialist and communist construction. Therefore, after the establishment of socialist system, comes to the fore the class struggle whose main content is an ideological struggle to arm the working people with the communist idea, and this constitutes the basic form of class struggle under socialism.

By newly clarifying the basic form of class struggle under socialism, the Leader made it possible to overcome both the tendency to deny the class struggle after the establishment of socialist system and the tendency to conduct it by the method of struggle adopted in eliminating the exploiting classes and to carry out the task of the class struggle most thoroughly.

For the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society it is necessary to enhance the leading role of the working class which is the most advanced and revolutionary class representing communist society, and to increase its revolutionary influence. And it is required untiringly to conduct among all the working people education in the Party policies, education in the revolutionary traditions, communist education with main stress on class education, and education in socialist patriotism, to intensify their training through revolutionary practice and organizational life and to strive to establish a socialist way of life among them.

Indeed, the idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society is a prominent theory which has fully elucidated the way to make all people men of a communist type.

Our Party has successfully promoted the work of educating and remoulding all the working people into men of a communist type by brilliantly embodying the theory of the Leader on the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society. Today a big change has taken place in the ideological life of our working people and the spirit of striving devotedly for socialism and communism is highly displayed among them. This shows that our Party is carrying out with confidence the difficult and complex task of educating and remoulding all the members of society into men of a communist type.

(Continued on Page 5)

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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a comprehensive answer also to the fundamental questions arising from capturing the material fortress of socialism and communism.

The line on the building of an independent national economy elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung is an idea which gives a new answer to the question of laying the material-technical foundations of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Without building an independent national economy it is impossible to establish material and technological foundations for socialism, and build socialism and communism successfully." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 557.)

Revolution and construction are conducted with the state and nation as a unit; countries have their own specific socio-economic features and vary in their level of development of productive forces and their concrete tasks of revolution and construction in each stage. Therefore, material-technological foundations of socialism and communism should be built within the bounds of a national state as an independent unit. By so doing, it is possible to rapidly develop production and improve the people's life systematically in line with the requirement of socialist law. The building of an independent national economy also makes it possible to consolidate a country's political independence, end the inequality of nations and attain the full prosperity and development of a nation and develop in an all-round way economic relations with other countries on the principle of independence and equality.

The theory on building an independent national economy—an embodiment of the *Juche* idea and the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in the field of economic construction—is a powerful weapon which renders it possible to develop the economy in reliance on the strength of one's people and domestic resources in line with the fundamental interests of the revolution and construction of one's country and promote the building of socialism and communism at a high rate.

Our Party's basic line of economic construction, put forth by the Leader, on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture is a wise line which makes it possible successfully to build an independent national economy; it is a creative line that has further developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction. This line shows a revolutionary way to speedily develop heavy industry, light industry and agriculture simultaneously in close combination, and it is different from the capitalist industrial construction method of building heavy industry after capital accumulation through the development of light industry and from the already-known method applied in socialist countries, the method of developing light industry after the intensive development of heavy industry. The line makes it possible to properly combine the building of the foundation of an independent national economy with the improvement of the people's welfare, accumulation with consumption and future interests with present interests, and to carry out all the tasks of socialist construction most successfully while maintaining positive balance between the branches of the national economy. Thus, it renders it possible to mobilize all the possibilities and potentialities to the full and build the material-technical foundations of socialism and communism at the earliest possible date.

Socialist industrialization and technical revolution are indispensably required for consolidating technical-economic independence of a country and building the solid material-technical foundations of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth an original theory on socialist industrialization with the establishment of a modern, independent industrial system as its main content and a new theory on technical revolution under socialism, thus showing the scientific methods of successfully building a powerful independent national economy equipped with modern techniques and the material-technical foundations of socialism and communism in our country.

Particularly, the idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the three major tasks of the technical revolution is an idea that is of epoch-making importance in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on laying the material-technical foundations of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should unfold an extensive technical innovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 453.)

By advancing the line of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the Leader clarified what is the fundamental problem for the technical revolution after the realization of socialist industrialization and clearly indicated the methods of completely delivering the working people from harmful and arduous labour and finally solving the women's question. The idea on the three major tasks of the technical revolution which gives a new clear-cut programme for the technical revolution is a creative idea which makes it possible to obliterate gradually the distinction of working conditions and labour between the branches of the national economy and accelerate the process of industrializing agriculture and eliminating the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and it is a weapon of accelerating the building of socialism and communism by capturing the technical fortress.

In order to capture the material fortress and carry out successfully all the tasks of socialist and communist construction, the socialist rural question should be solved.

The socialist rural question is one of the fundamental questions of socialist and communist construction and a new problem which has remained unclarified so far.

In his immortal classical work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung raised anew the socialist rural question and gave a comprehensive exposition of the fundamental principles and methods for the final solution of the rural question.

The Leader expounded the reason why the distinctions between town and country remain under socialism and taught that in order to finally solve the rural question ideological, technical and cultural revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the countryside even after the establishment of the socialist system. And he instructed that the working-class leadership over and assistance to the peasantry should be strengthened in every way and the Party and the state of the working class should bear responsibility for and look after the development of the co-operative economy and the peasants' life.

Only by strengthening the working-class leadership over and assistance to the peasantry and continuing revolution in the countryside is it possible to eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, attain the complete victory of socialism, consolidate the class position in the countryside and rapidly develop the productive forces of agriculture. Should the Party and the state of the working class discontinue revolution after the establishment of the socialist system in the countryside and put stress only on the technical and economic matters or slight the countryside and fail to give assistance to the peasantry with responsibility, it is liable to demolish the socialist position in the countryside and lead the agricultural production to stagnation and ruin, far from finally solving the rural question.

The Leader propounded the idea that co-operative ownership should be brought closer to ownership by the whole people by strengthening of the direct production ties between the two ownerships in such a way as to constantly enhance the leading role of ownership by the whole people, thereby indicating the correctest method of establishing one communist ownership.

Indeed, the idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on finally solving the rural question is a creative idea embodying the thorough class stand and revolutionary principle of the working class to lead the peasantry to communism with responsibility; it constitutes an ideological and theoretical wealth which has made a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on building socialism and communism.

Under the condition where socialist system has been established and the scale of the economy expanded as never before, the successful building of socialism and communism depends largely on how the socialist economy is managed and operated.

By generalizing the rich practical experience gained in the realm of economic management, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded the theory on the management of the socialist economy based on the revolutionary mass line and, by brilliantly embodying it, established the great Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance, and set forth the line of unified and detailed planning. The theory has shown the wide way for managing and operating the economy in conformity to the nature of socialist system.

In order to manage and operate the economy in keeping with the nature of socialist system, it is, above all, necessary to implement thoroughly the revolutionary mass line.

Under socialism, unlike in capitalist society, the working people are the masters of production and its management. Therefore, socialist economic management must be done with the main stress on the work with men, on the political work to awaken their conscious enthusiasm. It is possible to bring the might of the masses into play and level a mountain only by going into their midst. However correct technical and economic calculation may be, it, without the conscious activity of people, is nothing but a paper estimate and it can not reckon the inexhaustible wisdom and creativity of the masses. It is possible to successfully solve all the problems raised by production and economic management only when the mass line is put into practice, definite precedence is given to the work with men, the political work, and the technical and economic work is properly combined with that work.

The theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung on socialist economic management makes it possible to eliminate all kinds of capitalist elements and traditions in economic management and to win the sure victory of socialist and communist principles.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a profound elucidation of the essential superiority of socialist society and scientifically formulated that the steady, high-rate development of production is an objective law under socialism.

Under socialism there are unlimited possibilities of production developing steadily at a very high rate thanks to the planned guidance of the state, the rapid development of technology and, especially, high revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of producers. If one firmly maintains the proletarian dictatorship, intensifies the centralized planned guidance of the state and powerfully pushes forward the technological revolution, giving priority to the ideological revolution, it is possible to develop production rapidly as one wants, however big economic scale may become.

Under socialism there remains commodity production and the law of value, too, operates.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified an original theory on the production of commodity and the law of value under socialism and clearly indicated the principle and way to correctly utilize the commodity-money relations in economic construction.

The commodity-money relations are a survival of old society which remains in socialist society due to its transitional nature.

If one renounces in socialist economic construction the work with men, the political work, and democratic centralism which reflect the essential features of socialist society, clings to material stimulus with the main stress on the utilization of the commodity-money relations and "decentralizes" and "liberalizes" the economy, one may do great harm to socialist and communist construction.

On the other hand, it is also an erroneous deviation to deny commodity production and the role of the law of value in disregard of the transitional nature of socialist society. The important thing is to rationally utilize the economic categories and laws of the old society connected with commodity production, suiting and subordinating them to the fundamental interests of socialist and communist construction.

The theory and line of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on conquering the material fortress of socialism and communism are brilliant ones which give full answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising from socialist economic construction at present.

The Leader has made an outstanding contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist political economy by giving a scientific elucidation of all the theoretical and practical problems of socialist economic construction and has provided us with a powerful weapon of socialist and communist construction.

Our Party has powerfully pushed forward socialist economic construction with the economic theory elucidated by the Leader as a guide, thereby achieving brilliant successes in building up the material-technical foundation of socialism. Our country, once a backward agrarian country, has put an end to its economic and technical lag and has now turned into a socialist industrial state with an independent, modern industry and an advanced agriculture. We carried out in only 14 years the historic task of industrialization which had taken others one hundred or a few hundred years, and this experience gives great inspiration to the people who want to go to socialism getting rid of the backward status.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only elucidated the concrete methods to capture the material and ideological fortresses of socialism and communism but also opened up the way to occupy these two fortresses more rapidly by mobilizing the strength of the popular masses to the maximum.

The Chollima movement personally initiated by the Leader is a grand all-people onward movement which makes it possible to bring about a continuous innovation and uninterrupted upsurge on all fronts and in all fields of socialist construction and to conquer better and faster both the ideological and material fortresses of socialism and communism.

The Chollima movement—the general line in socialist construction—is a mass movement which organically combines collective innovation in economic and cultural construction with the work of educating and remoulding the working people, and its essence lies in educating and remoulding all people to rally them closely around the Leader and make them display mass heroism and build socialism and communism better and more rapidly.

By energetically pushing forward the Chollima movement started by the Leader, we are accelerating socialist construction to the maximum in reliance on the superiority of the socialist system, the united strength of the popular masses, their passionate zeal to advance more rapidly and their creative power.

Socialist and communist construction is being conducted in confrontation with imperialism. Therefore, it is one of the fundamental questions decisive of the destiny of the cause of socialism and communism to have an impregnable national defence potential so as to defend the gains of the revolution against imperialist aggression.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the historical conditions of socialist and communist construction and advanced a new line on carrying on the building of the economy and defences in parallel.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is of paramount importance for our revolutionary struggle and constructive work today to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, especially, to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to further increase our nation's defence capacities to cope with the enemy's aggressive manoeuvres." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 339.)

The line of carrying on the building of the economy and defences in parallel elucidated by the Leader is a creative line which makes it possible to meet fully both the requirement of the building of socialism and communism and that of national defence, not laying stress exclusively on any one side in carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding.

It renders it possible, under the conditions that the aggressive manoeuvrings and war policy of the imperialists have become more intensified, to build up the country's impregnable defence power so as to crush any armed aggression of the enemy at one blow and at the same time, to push forward vigorously socialist construction at a steady, high rate, without wavering in any unexpected situation.

The Leader also put forth the military line of self-defence whose main content is to make the whole army a cadre army, modernize it, arm all the people and turn the whole country into a fortress. This line shows a correct way to defend firmly the country's security and the revolutionary gains by one's own efforts, by strengthening the revolutionary armed forces and establishing an all-nation and all-people defence system in keeping with the demands of modern warfare.

The great military strategist Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the original idea and theory on building up the nation's defence power for self-defence and at the same time, newly developed the theory, strategy and tactics of revolutionary war. The Leader, who had created the theory, strategy and tactics of the armed struggle for national liberation already in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, set forth the brilliant military strategy and tactics to suit a modern warfare and created their brilliant practical model.

The great victory won by our people in the three-year war against the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism was the brilliant victory of the prominent military idea, strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our Party could firmly defend the gains of revolution and continue vigorously to promote the building of socialism even in recent years during which the internal and external situation has been extremely acute, by thoroughly implementing the line of carrying on the building of the economy and defences in parallel and the military line of self-defence, advanced by the Leader.

All these original theories, strategies and tactics of revolution set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon which makes it possible to clear triumphantly an untrodden path to the building of socialism and communism after the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution.

3) Theory on System and Method of Guidance

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an all-round scientific-theoretical exposition of the question of the system and method of guidance in revolution and construction as well.

The revolutionary cause of the working class can emerge triumphant only under the sole guidance of an outstanding leader.

The masses of the people make history. But, the masses, who lack the guidance of an outstanding leader, do not know where to go and cannot accomplish their revolutionary cause victoriously. Only when the masses of the people come under the guidance of an outstanding leader, can they move ahead along the right path and give full scope to their inexhaustible might. Under the system of the proletarian dictatorship the leader, Party, class and masses form an inseparable single whole and the leader is the the highest brain directing the system as a whole. The consistent maintenance of the sole guidance by the leader is the decisive guarantee of victory in the revolutionary struggle.

The important thing in ensuring the sole guidance by the leader of the working class in revolution and construction is to strengthen the Marxist-Leninist Party and enhance its vanguard role.

The Marxist-Leninist Party is a weapon for carrying out the ideology of the leader of the working class and the general staff of revolution.

If the Party is to fulfil its lofty mission successfully, it, above all, must strike its roots deep in the midst of toiling masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in building our Party, put forward a theory concerning the building of the mass party, and thereby enabled us to settle most splendidly this fundamental question raised by the strengthening of the Party.

The theory concerning the building of the mass party is a new theory which gives the Party the method of uniting the advanced elements of the working masses—the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia—in its ranks, broadening its class position and exercising unified leadership over the broad toiling masses. It is an outstanding thought that has shown the method of expanding and developing the Marxist-Leninist Party into a militant, revolutionary party deeply rooted among the broad working masses in the whole course from the first days of its development to the building of socialism and communism.

The important thing in creating a mass party is to rear nuclei and raise their role.

The Marxist-Leninist Party itself is a detachment formed with the advanced elements of the working people. But, it is inevitable that even in the Party its members vary in the level of their ideological consciousness and their abilities. Particularly in the early days of its development into a united party of the working masses the gap of the Party members in preparedness is the bigger because the Party accepts even those people who are not equipped fully with communist consciousness. Therefore, it is a sure guarantee for properly combining the quantitative expansion and qualitative consolidation of the Party ranks and for maintaining consistently the working-class nature of the Party, to rear communist nuclei and, through them, educate and train all Party members as Communists.

Our Party, with the theory founded by the Leader on the building of a mass party as its guide, developed into the Workers' Party exercising unified leadership over the working masses in the first days of its development and has steadily expanded and strengthened its ranks, opposing, in the whole course of its construction, both Left and Right opportunism of making it an organization of a few Communists divorced from the masses and Right capitulationism of denying its class nature and reducing it to a mass club.

The core of the theories of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung concerning the building of the Party is the theory on the monolithic ideological system of the Party.

The Leader created the theory on the monolithic ideological system of the Party, and thus clarified the basic principles of the building of the Marxist-Leninist Party and the general tasks of the Party work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"What is most important in strengthening the Party is to establish the monolithic ideological system throughout the Party and, on this basis, continue to ensure the solid unity and cohesion of the Party ranks." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 510.)

The unity of ideology and will is the life of the Marxist-Leninist Party. The theory on the monolithic ideological system made it clear that the Party must be united and rallied by a single ideology, the revolutionary ideology of the leader, with the leader as the sole centre, and thus opened up the way to attain the complete unity of ideology and will and establish the discipline of democratic centralism most thoroughly.

The sole centre of unity and cohesion for the Marxist-Leninist Party is the leader of the working class. Originally, the Party of the working class is a militant organization of revolutionary fighters who have the same ideology as their leader's. Unity and cohesion with the leader as the sole centre is the requirement of the class nature of the working class and the communist movement and the demand of the development of socialist and communist society. The essential feature of the Marxist-Leninist Party distinct from bourgeois parties and opportunist parties of all shades lies precisely in the fact that the former is united and rallied closely with the leader as the sole centre.

Collective leadership, the form of the Party guidance, can display its might only when it is based on the sole guidance of the leader. Collective leadership is, in essence, the form of the Party guidance for carrying out the revolutionary ideology of the leader and, accordingly, "collective leadership" lacking the sole guidance of the leader is meaningless. Figuratively, "collective leadership" lacking the sole guidance of the leader is like a headquarters without its commander. It is, in the last analysis, a revisionist scheme designed for paralyzing the Party's leadership and militancy, to deny the guidance of the leader, opposing "collective leadership" to the guidance of the leader.

The Party without the sole guidance of the leader loses the nature of a Marxist-Leninist Party. Only when the monolithic ideological system is established, can the Party consolidate and develop its organizational, ideological and theoretical basis to fulfil the role of the vanguard detachment, organized detachment of the working class.

Our Party has achieved the complete unity and cohesion based on its monolithic ideological system, with the result that it has become an invincible party united in ideology and will and has grown and strengthened into the eternal Party of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The outstanding theory of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the Party work takes an important place in his theories on the Party construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The essential of Party work is work with men. In other words, Party work is precisely an organizational and political work with people for arming cadres, Party members and the masses with one ideology and will and rallying them closely around the Party and for organizing and mobilizing them to the implementation of the Party's policies. We should oppose all deviations of reducing Party work to a technical and business affair and carry on Party work, always putting the primary stress on work with men." (Ibid., p. 511.)

What the Party work puts main stress on is the question of principle in the building of a Marxist-Leninist Party.

The Marxist-Leninist Party is a political organization for revolution. The principle of revolution lies in arming people with revolutionary ideology and organizing and mobilizing them to revolution. It is people who make revolution, and it is also people that do construction.

Technical and businesslike manner cannot move people to action and, accordingly, it is impossible to make revolution. If the Party does not do the work with men, the political work, but reduces its work to a technical and business affair, it means dissolving the Party as a communist political organization.

The theory on the essential of the Party work serves as a dependable guide which makes it possible to oppose thoroughly opportunism of denying the revolutionary principles in the Party activities and steadfastly develop the Party as a revolutionary party, a fighting party.

The Leader clarified the principal problems arising from turning the Party work into work with people and the methods for their solution. He expounded all the questions posed by work with cadres, work with the Party members and work with the masses, and made it clear that the key to the intensification of the Party work, the basis of the Party-building, lies in organizing and directing correctly the Party life of the Party members. The Leader also elucidated the principle of properly combining the class line and the mass line in the work with the masses to consolidate firmly the class position of the revolution and educate and remould and rally closely around the Party, all people excepting a handful of the class enemies.

If the Marxist-Leninist Party is to successfully direct revolution and construction, it must intensify its work and at the same time, rightly organize and guide the transmission belts linking up the Party with the masses.

The important question for this is the guidance of the working people's organizations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined it as the Marxist-Leninist principle of the guidance of the masses to conduct the work with the masses through the working people's organizations, and gave a new elucidation of the tasks of the working people's organizations under socialism.

The character and tasks of the working people's organizations vary at each stage of the development of revolution. Under socialism the working people's organizations are organizations of mass education, which accept all sections of masses according to their trade, sex and age, make them take part in the political organizational life, educate and remould them on communist lines, rally them around the Party and organize and mobilize them to the implementation of the Party policies. The strengthening of the working people's organizations and the enhancement of their role are one of the main links in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and are the requirement of principle to be met in the whole period of socialist and communist construction. The ignoring of the role of the working people's organizations or the reducing of them to administrative organs under socialism means to prevent the broad masses of the working people from revolutionizing themselves through organizational life and does great harm to socialist and communist construction.

If the Party is to intensify its guidance of revolution and construction, it must build up firmly the transmission belts linking it up with the masses, and at the same time, ensure properly its unified leadership over the work of the state, economic and cultural organs and the working people's organizations.

The Leader advanced as the principle of the Party guidance of administrative and economic work the idea that the Party should play the role of the steersman, and thus provided a firm ideological and theoretical basis for intensifying the Party guidance. The Party's role of the steersman in the administrative and economic work means that the Party committee defines the orientation and methods of executing the Party policies on the basis of its collective discussion, adopts correct resolutions, sets in motion the Party organizations and Party members in a given branch and ensures politically that they carry them out successfully. The theory on the role of the steersman is a revolutionary theory which makes it possible to oppose opportunism of denying the Party guidance of revolution and construction, regarding it as a sort of "interference" and at the same time, to put a stop to the execution of administrative work by the Party organs in place of administrative organs and arbitrary decision on matters by individual managing functionaries and ensure firmly the correct political guidance of administrative and economic work.

It is also important in setting up a well-ordered system of proletarian dictatorship and giving full play to its might to improve functionaries' method and style of work. After the line and policy of the Party and measures and methods for putting them into effect are correctly mapped out, the successful fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks largely depends on the method and style of work of functionaries organizing their execution and carrying them out and on how they organize and mobilize the broad masses to the performance of the revolutionary tasks.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading our revolution, advanced the theory on the mass line, thus newly elucidating the ideological and theoretical basis for establishing the revolutionary method and style of work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The implementation of the mass line is the fundamental guarantee for victory in the revolution and construction." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 593.)

The mass line is the principle of guidance of the masses, that is, to serve the popular masses faithfully, to go into the midst of the masses to educate and remould and rally them, to gain strength and wisdom from them and to mobilize the broad masses for carrying out the revolutionary tasks. It is a scientific, revolutionary line mirroring most correctly the intrinsic nature of Communists and the requirement of the development of revolution.

The Marxist-Leninist Party should always hold thoroughly to the revolutionary mass line before and after its seizure of power. The Party, after taking power and establishing the socialist system, must further intensify the struggle for carrying through the revolutionary mass line. After assuming power, the danger of the Marxist-Leninist Party violating the mass line increases and there may appear a tendency of bureaucratization and administrativization among some functionaries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has opened the way to thoroughly implement the revolutionary mass line in the method and style of work of functionaries by creating the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are the idea and method of the leadership over the masses in which the revolutionary mass line laid down by the Leader in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has been embodied and developed in conformity to the new realities of socialist construction.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are integrated. The Chongsan-ri spirit is the idea running through the Chongsan-ri method; the Chongsan-ri method is the method of embodying the Chongsan-ri spirit.

The pivotal point of the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and find correct solution to problems, and gives priority to political work, work with people, in all activities to give play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are a powerful weapon for vigorously organizing and mobilizing the popular masses to the building of socialism and communism.

As seen above, the theory on the system and method of guidance created by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a complete whole of theory that includes all the fields and contents of revolutionary leadership, such as the fundamental principle of revolutionary leadership, the machinery and system and method of work for ensuring revolutionary leadership. This creative theory signifies a comprehensive systematization of a new field of theories on the building of the Marxist-Leninist Party.

It is thanks to this great revolutionary theory that our Party could rally the popular masses closely around it and organize and lead the revolution and construction to victory even under the arduous conditions where a fierce struggle against the enemies is going on, and could hold high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism without the slightest vacillation even in the period of ordeals when opportunism appeared internationally.

4) Our Party and World Revolution

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has consistently devoted himself to the development of the world revolutionary movement for half a century from the days of his early revolutionary activities up to now.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that our Party and people should make every effort for the world revolution and fight to the end for its ultimate victory as the Korean revolution is a part of the world revolution.

The Leader always shows his concern for the world revolution as well as the Korean revolution today, too, as in the past.

The important thing in the struggle for the victory of world revolution is to correctly lay down its strategy and tactics.

The Leader indicated the strategic direction of main blow by the present-day world revolution, the object of the common struggle of all the revolutionary forces and the line of struggle for defeating it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The basic strategy of the world revolution today is to direct the main spearhead against U.S. imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 357.)

U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of modern imperialism. With the change in the balance of forces among the capitalist powers caused by the Second World War, the world imperialist system was reorganized with U.S. imperialism as its ringleader. Despite their contradictions and discord, imperialist countries today are in league with each other, led by U.S. imperialism, for their common goal to oppose the world revolutionary forces.

U.S. imperialism is not only the ringleader of modern imperialism, but the most ferocious and shameless aggressor and plunderer and the tyrannical international gendarme; it is the first common enemy of the peoples of the whole world. World peace cannot be safeguarded, nor can national independence and social progress be achieved or the victory of any revolutionary cause be won, without fighting against U.S. imperialism.

The basic strategy of world revolution set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung of spearheading attack against U.S. imperialism is a great strategy indicating the revolutionary way to wipe out world imperialism as a whole by overthrowing the ringleader of modern imperialism.

In order to defeat U.S. imperialism, the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle should be intensified to deal powerful collective counter-blows to the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war everywhere it set foot, on all continents and in all regions and all countries of the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the way to further step up the joint struggle of the world people against U.S. imperialism by setting forth the line of forming an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front and a new fighting strategy of dismembering U.S. imperialism.

It is originally an important principle of the Communists' strategy and tactics to achieve a joint action of all the anti-imperialist forces and form their united front in the struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war.

It has today become an international current, a trend of the times, to oppose U.S. imperialism, and the broadest anti-imperialist forces take part in the anti-U.S. struggle. Only by winning over as many allies as possible, though not consistent and steadfast forces, irrespective of the differences of the state, social and political systems and political ideas, and uniting them in the front of anti-U.S. struggle, is it possible to isolate U.S. imperialism to the maximum and check and frustrate its policies of aggression and war and hasten the final downfall of imperialism.

The Leader put forward the sagacious line of dealing collective counter-blows to U.S. imperialism by cementing the militant solidarity of the peoples of the revolutionary countries particularly in Asia, the main arena of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. In the light of the historical traditions of anti-imperialist joint struggle established by the Asian peoples and of the community of their interests, it is the most realistic line for the peoples of the Asian revolutionary countries to form an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front and wage the anti-U.S. joint struggle and a

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revolutionary line whose correctness and vitality have already been proved through practice.

The strategic thought of dismembering U.S. imperialism occupies a prominent place in the strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"The peoples in revolutionary and fighting countries should tear arms and legs off U.S. imperialism respectively and behead it in all parts of the world."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 501.)

The strategy of dismembering U.S. imperialism gives all the peoples, the peoples of the small countries in particular, who have turned out in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, a bright prospect and confidence that they can defeat U.S. imperialism and cut its last windpipe; it teaches them the plain truth of struggle that even small countries can knock down U.S. imperialism if they establish *Juche* firmly, discard dependence on others, believe in their own strength, and jointly, fight bravely. This outstanding strategic thought makes the people discard the spirit of fearing and submitting to U.S. imperialism and the flunkeyist spirit of relying on big powers, and come out courageously in the anti-U.S. struggle. It thereby makes all parts of the world the fields of the decisive anti-U.S. struggle to limb and behead U.S. imperialism.

In order to defeat U.S. imperialism it is also necessary to step up the struggle against Japanese militarism and other allies of U.S. imperialism.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined it as one of the important strategic tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to fight against Japanese militarism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"The Asian peoples and the world progressive peoples are confronted today with a very urgent task to struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism while frustrating the aggression of U.S. imperialism."** (Ibid., pp. 496-497.)

The struggle against Japanese militarism is a link in the whole chain of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and a sacred struggle to defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists have long schemed to revive and rearm Japanese militarism and use it as a "shock brigade" in their Asian aggression. Availing themselves of this scheme, the Japanese militarists, for their part, have sought to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism. This led to the reactionary U.S.-Japan collusion and to the alliance based on master-servant relationship for Asian aggression.

Having penetrated into the danger of Japanese militarism revived and rearmed under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, the Leader has tirelessly fought to frustrate its ambition of aggression and laid down the wise line of checking and thwarting the manoeuvrings of the Japanese militarists for overseas aggression to meet the situation that such manoeuvrings have been pronounced particularly in recent years.

Today the scheme of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for Asian and world aggression has entered a new stage and the danger of Japanese militarism revived with the backing of U.S. imperialism increased day by day. The time has already passed now when one argued about whether Japanese militarism has been revived or not. The point is how to fight against revived and rearmed Japanese militarism.

Today when the Japanese militarists have openly embarked upon the road of overseas aggression, the struggle against Japanese militarism is one of the most pressing tasks set before the revolutionary peoples. All the Asian and world revolutionary peoples must clearly see the danger of revived Japanese militarism and keep a high vigilance against it, and resolutely check and frustrate its overseas aggression by their concerted action.

When the world people, uniting their strength, staunchly struggle against U.S. imperialism, and at the same time, wage a powerful struggle against Japanese militarism in Asia, frustrate the expansion policy of West German militarism in Europe and intensify the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' allies and stooges all over the world, the ruin of modern imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism will be further accelerated.

To wipe imperialism off the face of the globe and achieve the victory of the world revolution, it is necessary further to strengthen the revolutionary forces of the world.

The socialist countries and the international communist movement are the most powerful revolutionary forces of our times.

Today, the socialist forces are growing in strength day by day overwhelming the imperialist forces. But, the socialist countries and the international communist movement fail to form a complete whole and to be a united force and to play their due role to the full in carrying out the world revolution, owing to the rise of revisionism. It is the most urgent question in the development of the world revolution to overcome revisionism and consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the wise line for solving this important problem of the world revolution.

The Leader, above all, showed the right way to overcome revisionism.

The source of revisionism is acceptance of domestic bourgeois influence and surrender to external imperialist pressure. But, however serious bourgeois influence may be, and however strong imperialist pressure may be, revisionism cannot rise as an ideological trend in a party under the guidance of a wise leader. Therefore, to firmly secure the sole guidance of the leader and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Party and the people based on the revolutionary ideology of the leader is a decisive guarantee for preventing the appearance of revisionism and its infiltration from outside.

To intensify the struggle for overcoming revisionism strictly on the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism is an important task of the Communists.

The struggle against revisionism on an international scale must also be a struggle for strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. One must neither deny unity on the pretext of opposing revisionism nor give up the struggle against revisionism on the pretext of strengthening unity. To attain unity through struggle and to struggle on the principle of unity is the right method of successfully overcoming revisionism and consolidating unity among fraternal parties and countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the principle of ending differences among the socialist countries and achieving unity. It is, firstly, to oppose imperialism; secondly, to support the national-liberation movement in colonies and the working-class movement in all countries; thirdly, to continue advancing toward socialism and communism; and fourthly, to hold fast to the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. This is the most realistic and just principle to narrow down the existing differences and restore the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

The differences of the socialist countries are not a reflection of the contradictions between different state and social systems or the irreconcilable conflict of interests between hostile classes. It is possible to overcome the existing differences and achieve unity and cohesion if the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties hold fast to the class position and proceed from the fundamental interests of revolution.

The socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties should always stick to the lofty principle of proletarian internationalism of uniting and cooperating with each other as class comrades-in-arms. It is the bounden class duty of the Communists to unite their strength in the struggle against imperialism and support the national-liberation movement in colonies and the revolutionary movement in all countries, consistently adhering to the principles of socialism and communism in their countries.

The socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties should always keep the principle of independence in their correlation. Independence is the basic principle which must be kept without fail in the correlation between fraternal parties and countries and is their own sacred right which nobody else can violate.

Comrade Kim Il Sugg defined independence as the firm basis of the correlation between the fraternal parties and countries and elucidated the line on properly combining independence with proletarian internationalism. This opened up the right way to overcome all erroneous deviations of opposing proletarian internationalism on the pretext of independence or denying and violating independence on the pretext of proletarian internationalism and develop the unity of the socialist countries and the fraternal parties on a sound basis.

The socialist countries and the international communist movement will surmount trials and surely recover unity and cohesion, and carry out their duty to the world revolution more creditably.

The national-liberation movement in colonies, along with the socialist forces, should be further developed to strengthen the world revolutionary forces.

In our era, the national-liberation movement in colonies plays an incomparably greater role in carrying out the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said about the national-liberation movement in colonies:

"This struggle and the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism are the two major revolutionary forces of our times, and they join into one torrent which will carry imperialism to its grave." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 539.)

The national-liberation struggle in colonies is a sacred liberation struggle for hundreds of millions of long oppressed and humiliated people; it is also a great battle to sweep away world imperialism.

Colonies are the life line of imperialism. In fact, if Asia, Africa and Latin America are completely freed from old and new colonialism, there will not be an imperialist Western Europe and an imperialist North America.

Hundreds of millions of oppressed people of the world have arisen from an age-long slumber and the fierce storms of revolution are sweeping across the Asian, African and Latin-American continents, cutting the life line of world imperialism.

The time has already long passed when only the working-class movement in capitalist countries was the main force of the world revolution and the national-liberation movement in colonies was regarded as mere reserves. It is an expression of opportunism indifferent to the development of the world revolution today to ighore the national-liberation movement in colonies.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the national-liberation movement in colonies as one of the main forces of the world revolution in our times and gave clear-cut answers to all the theoretical and practical questions raised by the national-liberation struggle in colonies—the target, motive power and the formation of revolutionary forces in this struggle, the forms of struggle and the transition to socialism and so on. He thus newly developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on the national-liberation struggle in colonies.

The national-liberation movement in colonies and the socialist forces of the world will support and help each other, and the former will play a greater role in graving imperialism and in winning the victory of the world revolution.

The strategy of the world revolution charted by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a truth whose justness has been fully tested through an arduous struggle, and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon in the hands of the peoples for national independence, democracy, socialism and communism.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people not only have been successfully carrying on the Korean revolution which is a link in the whole chain of the world revolution, but also have done everything in their power for the development of the world revolution. Thus, our Party has won a deep trust from the revolutionary peoples of the world and the international solidarity with our revolution is strengthening day by day.

2 Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is a Great Man of Practice Who Has Led the Revolution to Victory and Performed Immortal Revolutionary Exploits with Strong Will and Distinguished Art of Leadership

Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only a pre-eminent thinker and theorist, but also a great man of revolutionary practice in our times.

Endowed with all lofty revolutionary traits such as passionate love for the fatherland and people, infinite fidelity to the revolutionary cause of the working class, spirit of struggling uncompromisingly against the class enemies and the spirit of being resolutely true to revolutionary principles, strong revolutionary will and uncommon revolutionary sweep, brilliant insight and scientific foresight and great influence and tolerance, the Leader has led the arduous and complex Korean revolution along one road of victory and glory by his wise guidance and devoted struggle.

The Korean revolution led by the Leader has been the severest class struggle that has experienced two wars and two stages of revolution and the greatest constructive work in which the Korean people, in the front ranks of progressive mankind, have explored the untrod path to socialism and communism.

The national-liberation struggle in colonies against imperialism, formidable enemy, is very difficult and arduous. It is also so much hard to get rid of colonial backwardness and build a new society. But, the Leader has guided all these struggles most splendidly.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the iron-willed brilliant commander who led to splendid triumphs the two most arduous revolutionary wars that ever existed in the world history of war.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people was a revolutionary war started with bare hands in the teeth of harsh repression by the enemy and waged against the formidable Japanese imperialist aggressive troops for 15 years without the state rear and the support of regular army. It was beyond popular imagination to fight and win victory under such hard conditions.

But, the Leader, though there was no basis of the national army at all, formed in a short span of time a revolutionary armed force strong enough to fight the Japanese imperialist aggressive troops; he in the van of the ranks organized and commanded numberless battles, big and small, creating one by one the strategy and tactics of guerilla warfare in the course of hard struggle, and thus led steadfastly to victory and upsurge the anti-Japanese armed struggle replete with trying ordeals. In this way, he delivered our nation from the crisis of ruin, finally accomplished the cause of the restoration of the fatherland, established the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and set a pioneer's example in the national-liberation war in colonies.

Also difficult and arduous was the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist armed invaders after the liberation. World people said that it was a miracle for the Korean people, who had been liberated less than five years earlier, to fight, with their two-year-old young People's Army, a modern warfare against the U.S. imperialist aggressive army which had a 100-odd-year-long history of aggressive wars and boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

But, the Korean people, led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious brilliant commander, did not have the slightest doubt about victory in the war from the very beginning. Shouldering all heavy burdens of the front and rear, the Leader, by his superb strategy and tactics, personally organized and commanded all operations and important battles of the People's Army, and thereby defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the first time in the world and defended national independence, ushered in a new era of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and put U.S. imperialism on the downgrade.

He thus brought the nation world-wide fame and enhanced its international prestige, and made a great contribution to the cause of emancipation of mankind.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great Leader of revolution and construction who led the complex revolutions of two stages smoothly to victory and wrought miracles in the difficult work of building a new society.

The Korean revolution was carried out under the difficult, complex conditions where U.S. imperialism occupied south Korea and there was even the three-year-long severe war, clearing an unexplored and uneven path to socialism from a backward colonial, semi-feudal society. However, thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution most thoroughly in the shortest period without any troubles.

Especially, whether our people rose quickly from war debris or not, whether they got swiftly rid of backwardness and catched up with the advanced countries or not was a vital problem decisive of the destiny of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung completed by original methods the socialist transformation in town and country in a short time of four to five years and established the most excellent socialist system in our country, and blazed a new way of freeing our country from economic backwardness speedily. The Leader intelligently clarified and tackled splendidly all new problems arising in building socialism and communism after the establishment of socialist system, thereby bringing radical change to this land and performing a miracle of converting our backward and devastated country into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive, in a brief span of time.

In this way, he opened up an era of the greatest national prosperity ever in our history of thousands of years and clearly pointed out the short way to socialism from backwardness.

Indeed, the Leader has devoted his all solely to the revolution having no rest even a day for half a century up to date since he early started out in the revolution. In the course of the protracted struggle he has performed great exploits which will shine forever in the revolutionary history of the working class.

The revolutionary exploits performed by Comrade Kim Il Sung shine so brilliantly, because they embody the great *Juche* idea above all.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Regarding the establishment of *Juche* as a key problem decisive of the destiny of the revolution and construction, we have unfolded a stubborn struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and for the firm establishment of *Juche* during the whole period to this date."** ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., pp. 6-7.)

In the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle the Leader has met with numerous difficulties and trials and faced many grave crises affecting the destiny of the revolution. He, however, not only has tided over all trying ordeals and crises which the Korean revolution has come across, but has led the revolution to a new upsurge each time, by holding fast to the firm *Juche* stand.

The great victories and brilliant exploits which our people have won and performed overcoming manifold trials and difficulties are all unthinkable without the stubborn and devoted struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung for establishing *Juche*.

The struggle to establish *Juche* in the revolution and construction in our country was accompanied with a serious ideological struggle to uproot flunkeyism which dates a long way back historically, and dogmatism and factionalism combined with the two former.

Originally, the factionalists in our country were, without exception, the flunkeyists and dogmatists and at the same time, position-seekers and degenerates who committed a hundred and one mean acts, dancing to the tune of others without their own theory and programme.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party has always devoted the deepest attention to opposing flunkeyism and dogmatism and establishing *Juche* and to opposing factionalism and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Party and the revolutionary ranks.

The postwar period takes an especially important place in the struggle against factionalism, flunkeyism and dogmatism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The struggle against factionalism to strengthen Party unity, against dogmatism to establish *Juche*, and against modern revisionism to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Leninism, was the main battle we waged in the postwar years on the ideological front inside the Party."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 306.)

In the postwar years our Party waged a vigorous struggle to strengthen its unity and cohesion against factionalism, in close combination with a struggle to establish *Juche* against flunkeyism and dogmatism. As revisionism reared its head, the struggle against factionalism, flunkeyism and dogmatism was combined with the struggle against revisionism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a programmatic task of thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system within the Party with the *Juche* idea as an unshakable guiding idea and led our Party to wage an extensive, profound struggle for establishing *Juche* in close combination with a struggle for opposing factionalism and opportunism of all hues and rooting out their noxious aftereffects. Our Party unfolded a vigorous ideological struggle to oppose factionalism, flunkeyism, dogmatism and revisionism among its members and working people and at the same time, decisively intensified ideological education to arm them with the great revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung. As a result, the unity and cohesion of the Party and the revolutionary ranks which we Communists and people had wanted to see so much, has been achieved completely on the basis of the monolithic ideological system of *Juche*. This is the precious fruit of the Korean Communists' protracted struggle, a great victory of historic significance in the building of our Party and a firm guarantee for our all triumphs and the eternal prosperity of the generations to come.

That is why we cherish the all-round victory of the *Juche* idea and the complete unity of the Party based on the monolithic ideological system of *Juche* as the most valuable and irreplaceable.

True, the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a history of a great struggle to embody the *Juche* idea and a glorious history of having won triumph at every step under the banner of *Juche*. Precisely because of the *Juche* idea, the revolutionary exploits performed by the Leader touch the hearts of all people and give a great joy and hope, confidence and courage to the people making revolution.

During the whole period of guiding the revolution and construction Comrade Kim Il Sung, from his firm stand of *Juche*, has maintained principle and consistence in lines and policies, put forward original correct lines, policies and measures in all branches, all problems, and thereby made the masses know clearly their goals and concrete ways for attaining them and march ahead along the straight road to victory, full of confidence.

The Leader indicates clear-cut orientations and concrete ways of settling so many different problems in political, economic, cultural and military fields such as the principles of building the Party, power, working people's organizations and armed forces and separate problems of their routine activities, the basic economic line, policies of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture and all other branches and separate issues of vegetable cultivation, poultry industry and fruit growing, thought and policies of literature and art and different works of film, drama, opera and music, military thought and strategy and formation and management of different arms and their concrete tactics and war methods. Therefore, there is not a question left unsolved in any domain and at any unit in our country.

To put forward the correct slogans is of great significance in arming the masses with the lines and policies of revolution and construction and implementing them.

In the whole course of the revolutionary struggle the Leader has always put forward the slogans as sharp as a dagger to the heart of the enemy to deal blows to the enemy and advanced the militant slogans touching the hearts of the people to give full play to their revolutionary zeal. All the strategic and tactical slogans he has put forward at every stage of our revolution, from the time when he roused our people to the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle under the slogan of armed struggle until today when he, by the slogan of the three major tasks of technological revolution, is pushing vigorously ahead with socialist construction of a higher phase after the completion of socialist industrialization—they have always been the militant banners calling the masses to heroic deeds.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only has advanced concrete lines, policies and measures for all fields, but also always conducted minute organizational work for their execution.

Outstanding organizational ability and energetic organizational activity are the most distinctive features of the guidance of the Leader as a great man of practice.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great organizer. He formed by himself the Down-With-Imperialism Union, an illegal revolutionary organization, at the early age of 14 and united such broad masses of all walks of life as boys and girls, youth and students, workers, peasants and women into various revolutionary organizations in a few years to build them up into a powerful political force; he established the most powerful, stable, well-ordered system of proletarian dictatorship, personally ironing out all difficulties in the way of building a new society, and has always organized and led most skillfully the Party and people to revolution and construction.

The energetic organizational activity of the Leader and his unimaginably bulky and careful organizational work make the whole country seethe always with a revolutionary upsurge and bring about miracles and innovations everywhere in the country.

The Leader, visiting every nook and corner of the country, acquaints himself deeply with all things, big and small, from the work of Party and government organs, working people's organizations, units of the People's Army, factories, enterprises, farms and educational, public health and cultural establishments to the life of the people and playthings of children and personally arranges and rearranges many kinds of work in different domains and at various units, thereby setting an example for the whole country and kindling the flames of revolutionary upswing.

True, thanks to the organizational work done by the Leader for all fields and for the settlement of all problems and under his profound care our giantic factories, rich farms, fine cities and cosy villages have sprung up, hills have turned into orchards producing a rich abundance of fruits, big modern poultry industrial bases have come into being, and schools, kindergartens, creches and hospitals have covered the whole country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with extraordinary revolutionary sweep, has led our Party and people to carry out the tasks of the revolutions of different stages successively and triumphantly.

Revolutionary sweep in the guidance of revolution and construction is a brilliant embodiment of the Leader's thoroughgoing idea on continued revolution. From the steadfast stand of continued revolution he clarified theories on the revolutions of various stages for the execution of the historical mission of the working class and steadily advanced the revolution, in the van of our Party and people, by his unbending will and with his wise leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"We must constantly move on to fresh victories and continue with the revolution without resting on our laurels."** (Ibid., p. 325.)

The revolutionary cause for communism requires continuing with the revolution, not resting content with the already-attained victories and not allowing the discontinuation of revolution. We had to dash ahead faster than others, particularly because the country remained very backward when we started building a new society.

Having clearly defined the ultimate goal of the Korean revolution, the Leader put heart and soul into exploring the short way to reach it during the whole period of his revolutionary struggle.

The Leader made it possible to accomplish the tasks of the revolution of every stage smoothly, thoroughly and in a short span of time, by such a method as to elaborate on a plan for carrying out the tasks of the revolution of the coming stage and make preparations for its execution beforehand while fulfilling the tasks of the revolution of a stage.

He created preconditions for cooperativization in anticipation of future socialist rural construction in introducing the agrarian reform; and he made every preparation for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy even under the difficult conditions of the whole country in the raging fire of war. Precisely thanks to such his wise guidance and stubborn sweep, after the war we could firmly ensure the socialist revolution and socialist construction at an unusually rapid tempo and keep up a steady upsurge in the revolution and construction, though everything had been reduced to heaps of cinders.

Whether one continues with the revolution or not after the establishment of socialist system is one of serious problems distinguishing Marxism-Leninism from opportunism.

From the firm revolutionary position that class struggle continues even in the socialist society in which there is no necessity to radically replace the social system and that the whole process of socialist and communist construction is the one of continued revolution, the Leader defined all the tasks for ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and for the complete victory of socialism and for communist construction and steadfastly led our people to their implementation.

The Leader explored the right way to advance the revolution continuously and vigorously. Not only that. He, after the adoption of lines and policies, carried them through to the end without shrinking back even a step in whatever difficult and complex conditions. As soon as he tackled one question he set forth fresh tasks so as to lead the masses to advance, advance, fight and advance, and brought the working people to think boldly and act boldly against passivism and conservatism and make continued innovation and steady advance. Especially, whenever our people met with ordeals and difficulties, the Leader enabled them to tide them over actively and bring about a new upswing in revolution and construction and turned woe into weal. Indeed, the Leader's strong spirit of fidelity to Marxist-Leninist principles, extraordinary revolutionary sweep and distinguished art of leadership made our people move on bravely along the road indicated by him, always full of confidence in their work, without any vacillation and hesitation. This made our revolution and construction keep up their steady upsurge without any stagnation and interruption whatsoever.

The tasks of revolutions of different stages have been carried out successively and triumphantly and our country has made a great, leaping development from a backward colonial agricultural state into a socialist industrial-agrarian state and then into a socialist industrial state in a brief time. This is the brilliant fruition of such seasoned guidance of the Leader.

In the whole course of guiding the revolution and construction, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has held fast to the revolutionary mass line and set fine examples by his own action.

The Leader has always gone into the midst of the people to share joys and sorrows with them, profoundly understood the desire of the masses of the people and paid deep attention to its realization.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Leader established a brilliant tradition of defeating the enemy scores or hundreds of times superior in number, in reliance on the revolutionary masses on a principle: **"As fish cannot live out of water, so the guerillas cannot live torn apart from the people."** In the whole course of building a new society he has made it an iron rule always to believe in the might of the masses and rely on it to carry out the revolutionary tasks.

It is the nature of Communists to serve the masses of the people, and rally and mobilize them to the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung created a brilliant model of communist method of guidance which is to dynamically push forward the revolution and construction in reliance on the masses of the people. In the long period of revolutionary activities the Leader has always regarded it as his greatest joy to find himself among the people, as a teacher kindly teaching and guiding the people, as a father looking after every aspect of their life and as a close friend of common workers and peasants. No one can tell what a long distance he has travelled to give on-the-spot guidance to factories and farms, town and country. He gave on-the-spot guidance to even nameless fishing villages and mountainous hamlets, to say nothing of large enterprises and co-operative farms, in this land; he visited numerous enterprises and farm villages each scores of times.

Through the visit to the masses of the people, he understood their aspiration and desire, profoundly analyzed and summed up their experiences, shaped the Party's policy, and roused them to its implementation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung kept enhancing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses through his politico-ideological work gripping their hearts and thus turned all work into a mass movement, their own work. As a result, in our country grand nature-remaking projects, development of science and technology and economic management, work of literature and art and the remoulding of men were all conducted successfully as work of the masses themselves, as a mass movement.

The greater difficulty the revolution met with, the more deeply the Leader believed in the people and more firmly he relied on their strength. The Leader said that in the hard days of the war he drew immense strength from the utterance of a worker, a Party member, full of confidence, and that he gained deep confidence from the plain words of an old woman in the countryside when the anti-Party factionalists intensified vicious machinations. These words of the Leader express the most perfect revolutionary mass view point of believing that the might of the people is incomparably strong.

In 1956 and 1957, when the machinations of the enemies within and without became more desperate the Leader visited the working class of the Kangson Steel Plant to kindle the flames of the Chollima movement, tide over the difficult situation and bring about a fresh upswing in the revolution. In 1957 and 1968, when the U.S. imperialist aggressors kicked up the new war racket more openly he visited the working class of the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant to effect a new upsurge in economic construction and defence upbuilding.

Underlying the numerous innovations and miracles wrought in the revolution and construction are such his firm faith in the strength of the people and his outstanding leadership art of setting a bold target in reliance on the inexhaustible creative power of the people and mobilizing the masses to hit it.

The Leader deeply trusts in the people and the people entrust everything to him and rally around him as one—this precisely is the decisive driving force accelerating the revolution and construction in our country at an unusually high tempo.

Indeed, the immortal revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise guidance and great revolutionary practice have enabled our Party to lead the difficult and complex Korean revolution along one straight road to victory without committing errors and our people to attain such brilliant triumphs and successes as we see today, ironing out manifold trials and hardships.

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Comrade Kim Il Sung has performed immortal exploits for the cause of the Korean revolution and the world revolution for past half a century, as a distinguished thinker and theorist who has developed onto a higher plane and enriched Marxist-Leninist theories in conformity with the requirements of our times and as a great man of practice who has led the revolution and construction to effect radical changes.

Thanks to the outstanding ideas and theories founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung and to his wise guidance, our Party and people could always march ahead along a straight road, striking out the thorny path of the revolution, effect world-startling miracles and innovations in this land and contribute greatly to the world revolution.

The *Juche* idea, the brilliant revolutionary ideas and original theories of Comrade Kim Il Sung which gave, on the basis of that idea, a profound Marxist-Leninist exposition of all problems of revolution and construction, and his great exploits performed for the Korean revolution and the world revolution—these are a priceless treasure for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The entire Party members and working people must profoundly study the revolutionary ideas and revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung and make his revolutionary ideas and the Party's lines and policies, their embodiment, their bone and flesh to prepare themselves more thoroughly as revolutionary soldiers infinitely true to the Leader, and fight on unbendingly to put into effect the great plan charted by him.

On the occasion of the 60th birthday of the Leader our Party members and working people, full of a firm resolve to remain single-heartedly loyal to him, sincerely wish him good health and a long life for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people, for the victory of the Korean revolution and the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism in the world, and extend him the greatest glory and congratulations.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our Party and people that, united closer than ever around the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, move ahead vigorously along one road of glory pointed out by him.

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